

CITY OF LEEDS



REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1937

By J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Alderman J. Badlay, J.P.).

Chairman : Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.	Councillor H. M. G. McKAY.
„ ELIZABETH BOOTH.	„ WINIFRED SHUTT.
Councillor G. BRETT.	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.
„ D. BEEVERS	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
<i>(Deputy-Chairman).</i>	„ J. WILKINSON.
„ J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	„ J. W. BOOTH.
„ ADA HEWITT.	„ BEATRICE C. IVES.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.
Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.	„ J. W. BOOTH.
„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ G. BRETT.
„ H. M. G. McKAY.	„ ADA HEWITT.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. R. H. BLACKBURN.	Mrs. AUSTYN BARRAN.
Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	Mrs. E. A. SMITH.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS FOR INFANTS' HOSPITAL, WYTHIER.

Mrs. B. M. DAVID.	Mrs. T. L. E. SPILMONT.
Dr. CLARA STEWART.	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman : Councillor D. BEEVERS.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor ADA HEWITT.
„ ELIZABETH BOOTH.	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
Councillor J. W. BOOTH.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.	„ WINIFRED SHUTT.
„ J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ G. BRETT.
	„ H. M. G. McKAY.

HOSPITALS.

Chairman : Alderman ELIZABETH BOOTH.

Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
Councillor D. BEEVERS.	" GERTRUDE WARDLE.
" J. W. BOOTH.	" J. WILKINSON.
" WINIFRED SHUTT.	" J. W. WOOTTON.
" J. W. HEMINGWAY.	" H. M. G. MCKAY.
" BEATRICE C. IVES.	" ADA HEWITT.

JOINT DAY NURSERIES.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

<i>Representing Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.</i>	<i>Representing Education Committee.</i>
Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.	Mrs. D. MURPHY, J.P.
Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor GERTRUDE HALBOT, J.P.	Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.
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CATTLE DISEASES, MILK AND MEAT.

Chairman : Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor ADA HEWITT.
" ELIZABETH BOOTH.	" G. BRETT.
Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.	" WINIFRED SHUTT.
" J. WILKINSON.	" LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
" H. M. G. MCKAY.	" J. W. WOOTTON.

STAFFING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

Chairman : Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.	Councillor J. WILKINSON.
" ELIZABETH BOOTH.	" J. W. BOOTH.
Councillor D. BEEVERS.	" Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
" G. BRETT.	" J. W. HEMINGWAY.
" BEATRICE C. IVES.	" J. W. WOOTTON.
" WINIFRED SHUTT.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	J. SHARPE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. MARIA L. GAUNT, M.B., Ch.B. ANNE M. FORREST, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to September). MARION KNOWLES, M.B., Ch.B. MARGARET S. M. REID, M.D., D.P.H. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from September).
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer ..	N. TATTERSALL, M.D., B.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	A. G. EVANS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	S. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis ..	W. L. FLEMING, L.D.S.
Municipal Hospitals—	
Medical Superintendent ..	J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. MCINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.
St. Mary's Infirmary—	
Resident Medical Officer ..	F. H. B. FULLER, M.B., Ch.B.
St. George's Infirmary—	
Visiting Medical Officer ..	M. MELVIN, M.D., Ch.B.
Medical Superintendents—	
Infectious Disease Hospital (Seacroft) ..	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Sanatorium ..	W. S. GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B.
Gateforth Sanatorium—	
Resident Medical Officer ..	A. C. MEEK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Officer	J. P. BIBBY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. STODDART-SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B.
Do. do. ..	DOROTHY PRIESTLEY, M.D., B.S.
City Bacteriologist	J. W. McLEOD, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.

Public Vaccinators and				
District Medical Officers				.. .. E. S. G. FOWLER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. A. A. ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. N. F. WINDER, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. H. B. POPE, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. E. MIDDLEMISS, F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. CARDIS, M.D.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. C. P. KELLY Jun., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. J. REYNOLDS, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. W. H. BEAN, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. E. RUSBY, L.M.S.S.A.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. H. WAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. W. MURISON SMITH, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. T. D. PRATT, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. W. G. PLATT, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. H. E. MOORE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. F. DANKS, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. H. F. HOLLIS, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. A. YOUNG, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. P. G. DALY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Public Vaccinators				.. .. M. SHERWIN, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. W. PEARCE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. M. MELVIN, M.D., Ch.B.
District Medical Officers				.. .. R. H. OLVER, M.B., Ch.B.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. L. BRILL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. M. J. COOKE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. PHILLIPS, M.D.
Chief Veterinary Officer				.. .. J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S.
Assistant Veterinary Officer				.. .. E. F. McCLEERY, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (resigned October).
City Analyst				.. .. C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C.
Assistant City Analyst				.. .. A. HOULBROOKE, M.Sc., F.I.C.
Chief Sanitary Inspector				.. .. E. STANDISH, M.R.San.I.
Divisional Sanitary Inspector				.. .. G. F. MARSHALL
Do.	do.	..	..	.. J. RICHARDSON.
Removal Officer				.. .. D. FERGUSON.

Chief Health Visitor ANNIE H. BEESLEY.
 Supervisor of Midwives ELIZABETH F. GORE.

Principal Clerks—

Finance A. R. BEST.
 Statistics J. P. MOIR.
 Sanitary A. SPARKS.
 Infectious Diseases H. O. PEAKE.
 Secretarial P. A. WOODCOCK.
 Food and Drugs C. STEAD.
 Health Clinic F. H. WOOD.
 Hospitals J. FOLKARD.

Special Inspectors including Smoke, Lodging-houses, Food and Drugs,

Dairies, Meat, Workshops and Diseases of Animals 15

Laboratory Assistant 1

Sanitary Inspectors 20

Vaccination Officers (4 part-time) 6

Female Sanitary Inspectors 2

Health Visitors 35

Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses 1

Chief Health Visitor 1

Supervisor of Midwives 1

Tuberculosis Nurses 11

Dispensers 7

Masseuses 4

Clerical Staff and Almoners 54

Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff 23

Central Ambulance Station 36

Flushing Staff 5

Disinfestation 27

St. James's Hospital (9 Consulting Surgeons, 8 Consulting Physicians,

1 Consulting Pathologist, 4 Visiting Anæsthetists, 1 Pathologist, 1

Radiologist, 1 Resident Surgical Officer, 1 Resident Medical Officer,

4 House Physicians, 3 House Surgeons, 1 Chaplain, 3 Religious

Instructors, 1 Dentist (part time), 1 Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons,

1 Home Sister, 1 Sister Tutor, 1 Housekeeper Sister, 3 Masseuses,

1 Masseuse, 2 Dispensers, 3 Lady Almoners, 1 X-Ray Sister, 1

Radiographer, 27 Nursing Sisters, 4 Staff Nurses, 33 Staff Nurses

and Pupil Midwives, 165 Probationer Nurses, 2 Resident Nurse

Attendants (Female), 23 Non-resident Nurse Attendants (Female),

1 Male Charge Attendant, 12 non-resident Nurse Attendants (Male),

2 Charge Attendants (Mental Wards), 16 Mental Ward Attendants

(Female), 17 Mental Ward Attendants (Male), 1 Cook, 1 Assistant

Cook, 1 Steward, 1 Assistant Steward, 12 Clerks, 3 Office Attendants,

5 Laboratory Assistants, 1 Post-Mortem Assistant, 31 Male

Servants (Porters, etc.), 1 Children's Attendant, 36 Female

Servants (Sewing Room), 72 Cleaners) 517

St. Mary's Infirmary (1 Resident Medical Officer, 3 Religious Instructors, 1 Matron, 1 Assistant Matron, 1 Home Sister and Sister Tutor, 7 Nursing Sisters, 1 Staff Nurse, 5 Staff Nurses and Pupil Midwives, 3 Pupil Midwives, 32 Probationer Nurses, 1 Steward, 2 Clerks, 1 Engineer, 20 Male Servants, 24 Female Servants, 20 Cleaners)	123
St. George's Infirmary (1 Part-time Medical Officer, 1 Matron, 1 Assistant Matron, 7 Nursing Sisters, 17 Resident Nurse Attendants (Female), 28 Non-resident Nurse Attendants (Female), 1 Steward, 2 Clerks, 2 Engineers, 16 Male Servants, 24 Female Servants, 15 Cleaners)	115
City Hospital, Seacroft (3 Assistant Medical Officers, 1 Matron, 3 Assistant Matrons, 1 Sister Tutor, 106 Nurses, 43 Resident Female Servants, 27 Non-resident Female Servants, 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Steward, 46 Male Servants, including Engineers, Porters, etc., 1 Dispenser, 2 Clerks, 1 Typist)	236
Killingbeck Sanatorium (2 Assistant Medical Officers, 1 Matron, 2 Assistant Matrons, 1 Dispenser, 1 Steward, 2 Clerks, 21 Porters, etc., 6 Sisters, 50 Nurses, 56 Maids, 2 Teachers, 1 Handicrafts Instructor)	145
Gateforth Sanatorium (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 2 Assistant Nurses, 2 Probationer Nurses, 1 Cook, 7 Maids, 1 Bailiff, 1 Handyman, 1 Gardener, 1 Gardener's Labourer and 2 Porters)	20
The Hollies Children's Sanatorium (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 3 Assistant Nurses, 2 Teachers, 1 Cook, 3 Maids, 1 Handyman)	12
Infants' Hospital, Wyther (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Masseuse, 4 Staff Nurses, 17 Probationer Nurses, 1 Nursery Attendant, 1 Cook, 2 Maids, 3 Laundresses, 1 Handyman, 1 Gardener)	33
Spring Bank Residential Nursery (1 Matron, 1 Assistant Matron, 1 Staff Nurse, 11 Probationer Nurses, 3 Housemaids, 1 Laundress, 1 Gardener, 1 Assistant Gardener)	20
Blenheim Lodge Day Nursery and Blenheim Hostel (1 Matron, 1 Sister, 1 Staff Nurse, 10 Probationer Nurses, 1 Cook, 1 Maid)	15
The Factory-in-the-Field (1 Manager, 1 Clerk. Firewood Depart- ment :—(1 Foreman, 13 Men, 3 Drivers, 5 Travellers). Brush Department :—(1 Foreman, 4 Brushmakers, 1 Traveller). Printing Department :—(1 Foreman, 4 Printers, 3 Female Feeders), 1 Gardener, 1 Caretaker and Cook, 1 Assistant Cook)	41

City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health of the City for the year 1937.

In doing so I would direct your attention to the following items on which I have ventured to make a few brief comments.

Statistics.

Apart from the Maternal Mortality Rate (2·24) which was the lowest on record and lower than that of any of the large towns in England and Wales, the vital and mortal statistics of the city for the year 1937 showed little change from those of the previous year. Births and deaths were rather fewer while the infant mortality was slightly more than in 1936.

Tuberculosis.

The death-rate from tuberculosis (all forms) was the same as for the previous year though there was a sharp rise in the number of notifications. The latter is due to an improved observance of the regulations rather than to an increase in the incidence of the disease.

Infectious Diseases.

While there was no serious epidemic of infectious disease the incidence of both scarlet fever and diphtheria remained unduly high. Diphtheria is an insidious disease and on that account extremely difficult to control. Inoculation is without question the most reliable method of keeping it in check but for the successful exploitation of this method public support is essential. For more than ten years immunisation has been available free of charge to all parents of the city. Unfortunately only a relatively small number has taken advantage of the facilities. Those who have embraced the opportunity of protecting their children have no reason to be dissatisfied with the results for, out of a total amounting to over forty thousand children completely immunised, not more than 0·5 per cent. subsequently contracted the disease. I know there are those who condemn the method

because it does not confer immunity in one hundred per cent. of the cases treated forgetful of the fact that in human affairs perfection is impossible of attainment. It is certainly less likely to be attained by the older than the newer methods of prevention. With a failure rate of not more than a half per cent. the saving of life is so great and so sure that to neglect to make the fullest use of immunisation to protect his children is a very serious responsibility for any parent to take.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the coming into operation of the Midwives Act, 1936. The new service of Municipal Midwives established under the Act came into being in Leeds at the beginning of August. Like all new services it took a little time to shake down, but by the end of the year was working smoothly and satisfactorily. In connection with the service I should like to make a few observations. The service is domiciliary in character and except for abnormal cases does not contemplate the use of lying-in hospitals or homes. The present tendency for women to be confined elsewhere than in their own homes is not entirely to be commended. Given a healthy dwelling-house that is not overcrowded, the assurance of skilled attendance and the service of a "home help," if such be required, I can imagine no circumstances safer or more suitable for confinement to take place. This growing demand for institutional accommodation is placing Local Authorities in a very difficult position. They are having to provide beds greatly in excess of the real need and at the same time having to maintain a costly service of municipal midwives. Such extravagance on any ground save only that of abnormality or danger to the health of mother or baby is unjustifiable and ought to be met by the introduction of a system of case selection. Only by some such method will the hospitalisation of normal cases be regulated and the domiciliary service protected.

**Maternity
and Child
Welfare.**

While on this subject may I be permitted to remark upon the need for improved and extended lying-in accommodation in the city. The existing accommodation in type and to some extent in amount falls short of modern obstetric standards. Particularly is this so with regard to the accommodation at St. James's Hospital which is obsolescent

and should be replaced as soon as practicable by a separate maternity block of not less than one hundred beds. This new and modernised accommodation is especially desirable in view of the fact that the hospital has been approved by the Central Midwives Board under the new rules for the training of pupil midwives and may possibly be required to take a share in providing revision courses for practising midwives under Section 7 of the Midwives Act, 1936.

In connection with the opening during the year of the first Health Centre I should like to reiterate the plea I have made in previous reports for the concentration of child welfare work in the same building. The Health Centre, inasmuch as it embraces both the Infant Welfare and the School Clinics, represents the ideal and stands for the principle of the oneness of child health. I might also mention the economic aspect but that is obvious and requires no emphasis.

Hospitals.

It is gratifying to be able to report substantial progress with the scheme of extending and improving St. James's Hospital. The demands on the Hospital have increased to such an extent in recent years that owing to the lack of proper facilities it has not been possible to meet them except at great inconvenience alike to patients and staff. When the building programme is complete and the new departments in occupation it will be possible to do the work with greater ease and expedition. Meanwhile the public will understand that the hospital is carrying on under difficulties and that delays are unavoidable.

It is proposed to build a block of isolation cubicles at Seacroft Hospital. This will be a great acquisition and meet a long felt want. The whole conception of fever hospital organisation and construction has altered since 1904 when the city hospitals were built. Now all types of infectious disease are admitted and not merely a few selected types. That being so, if cross infection is to be avoided, cases must be treated as units and occupy single rooms rather than as groups in large wards.

In its medical organisation the city lacks two things, a children's hospital and an orthopaedic hospital. Proposals

are afoot to supply both needs and it is hoped these will reach maturity in the very near future.

The Joint Hospitals Advisory Committee has completed a most fruitful first year. It has more than fulfilled the expectations entertained for it at its inception and is undoubtedly destined to play a very important part in the future hospital development of the city. Besides the children's hospital and the orthopaedic hospital mentioned in the previous paragraph for the initiation of which proposals it was largely responsible, the Committee has recently had under consideration a scheme for the building of a radium institute to serve Leeds and the West Riding. It is understood that providing the necessary financial support is forthcoming from the public, steps will be taken forthwith to give effect to the scheme. The fact that the institute is for the treatment of cancer should be sufficient to secure for it the whole-hearted support of the people.

Advisory
Committee.

The shortage of nurses for the various hospitals under the control of the Health Committee is giving rise to considerable anxiety. Unless fresh sources of supply can be found it may be necessary to resort to the employment of untrained staff for duties which are not strictly nursing in character. Meanwhile the matter is being considered by a Government Departmental Committee and it is hoped that in due course some helpful suggestions will emanate from its deliberations.

Staff.

I am very grateful to my staff for all the help and support they have afforded me during the year. In particular I proffer my thanks to my deputy Dr. James Sharpe and the other senior officers who have assisted me in the compilation of this report.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,
Leeds, 1,
August, 1938.

SUMMARY, 1937.

LATITUDE 53°48' North.	LONGITUDE 1°32' West.
AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL	250 feet.
AREA OF CITY	38,296·5 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	491,880
POPULATION used for calculating Rates—to allow for change in Boundary.. .. .	491,860
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	148,003
RATEABLE VALUE	£3,597,891
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	£14,108

	Average. 1937. 1927-36.	
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	14·80	15·13
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living)..	18·47	16·95
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	13·36	13·48
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	706	796
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) .	67	77
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. ..	1·40	1·67
„ „ Cancer.. .. .	1·58	1·53
„ „ Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	8·93	10·95

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths.	Death rate.
SCARLET FEVER	2,234	4·54	5	0·01
DIPHTHERIA	941	1·91	44	0·09
TYPHOID FEVER	16	0·03	3	0·01
MEASLES	2,685	5·46	9	0·02
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ..	548	1·11	354	0·72
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	214	0·44	52	0·11

Natural and Social Conditions.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—As a result of the County of York West Riding Review Order of 1937 which became operative during the year, the area of the city was enlarged by the inclusion of parts of the County Districts and Parishes of Pudsey M.B. (detached part), Horsforth U.D. (part), Tadcaster R.D. (part), Wetherby R.D. (part), and Wharfedale R.D. (part), total area 226 acres, and reduced by the transference of 34 acres to the Parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, and 0.5 acre to the Parish of Bramhope.

The nett result of these changes was to increase the area of the city from 38,105 to 38,296.5 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population at the mid year of 1937 was 491,880. This estimate relates to the area of the city existing at the end of the year, but as the alteration of boundaries mentioned in the previous paragraph did not take place until April 1st the population requires to be adjusted for the purpose of calculating the annual birth, death and case rates. This adjustment leaves the population at the figure of 491,860 on which the aforementioned rates have been calculated. The estimate for the previous year was 489,800, or 2,080 less than the estimate for 1937.

The distribution of the population throughout the 26 wards into which the city is divided, as far as it can be ascertained, is given in the table on page 3.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at the 1931 census was 128,913, made up of 126,056 occupied, 1,816 vacant, and 1,041 vacant but furnished. The corresponding numbers at the end of 1937 were: occupied 144,803, unoccupied 3,200, an increase of 2,979 occupied and a decrease of 50 unoccupied as compared with the previous year. The number of houses vacant but furnished at the end of 1937 is not known.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1937 was £3,597,891 and the estimated product of a penny rate £14,108. The corresponding figures for 1936 were £3,544,378 and £13,705.

POPULATION IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Census, April 26th, 1931	Estimated Population middle of 1937.
Mill Hill and South	15,672	13,925
Westfield	19,455	15,228
Blenheim	22,947	21,024
Central	20,985	17,904
Woodhouse	18,689	17,965
North	15,475	19,589
Far Headingley	18,251	20,576
Hyde Park	16,548	15,668
Kirkstall	19,582	23,447
Burmantofts	22,974	20,193
Harehills	19,724	23,304
Potternewton	19,631	18,991
Roundhay	15,151	26,787
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	14,439	18,003
Richmond Hill	24,260	15,355
Osmondthorpe	21,570	21,135
East Hunslet	18,370	17,331
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	19,916	22,769
West Hunslet	18,044	16,740
Beeston	15,220	17,149
Holbeck (South)	14,324	13,462
Holbeck (North)	18,241	15,104
Armley and New Wortley ..	20,181	19,570
Upper Armley	16,953	17,126
Bramley	17,631	22,329
Farnley and Wortley	18,576	21,186
City	482,809	491,860

Principal Industries.—The principal industries in the city have not changed during the year but remain as mentioned in previous reports.

During the year unemployment showed still further signs of improvement. The average number of persons registered as wholly or partially unemployed was 17,633 as compared with 21,065 for 1936, a decrease of 3,432. In January 1937, the number was 18,872, in May 14,708, in August 18,053, and in December 22,798.

The unemployment figures for males, females and juveniles continue to show a steady decline as will be seen from the sub-joined table. It is particularly gratifying to notice that the total number of persons on the unemployment register has declined by over 50 per cent. in the last six years.

Year.	Average number of persons on the Unemployment Register.			
	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.
1931 ..	26,098	10,200	1,099	37,397
1932 ..	27,363	8,699	855	36,917
1933 ..	24,853	6,034	475	31,362
1934 ..	20,347	5,648	373	26,368
1935 ..	18,911	4,676	259	23,846
1936 ..	16,236	4,546	283	21,065
1937 ..	13,340	4,065	228	17,633

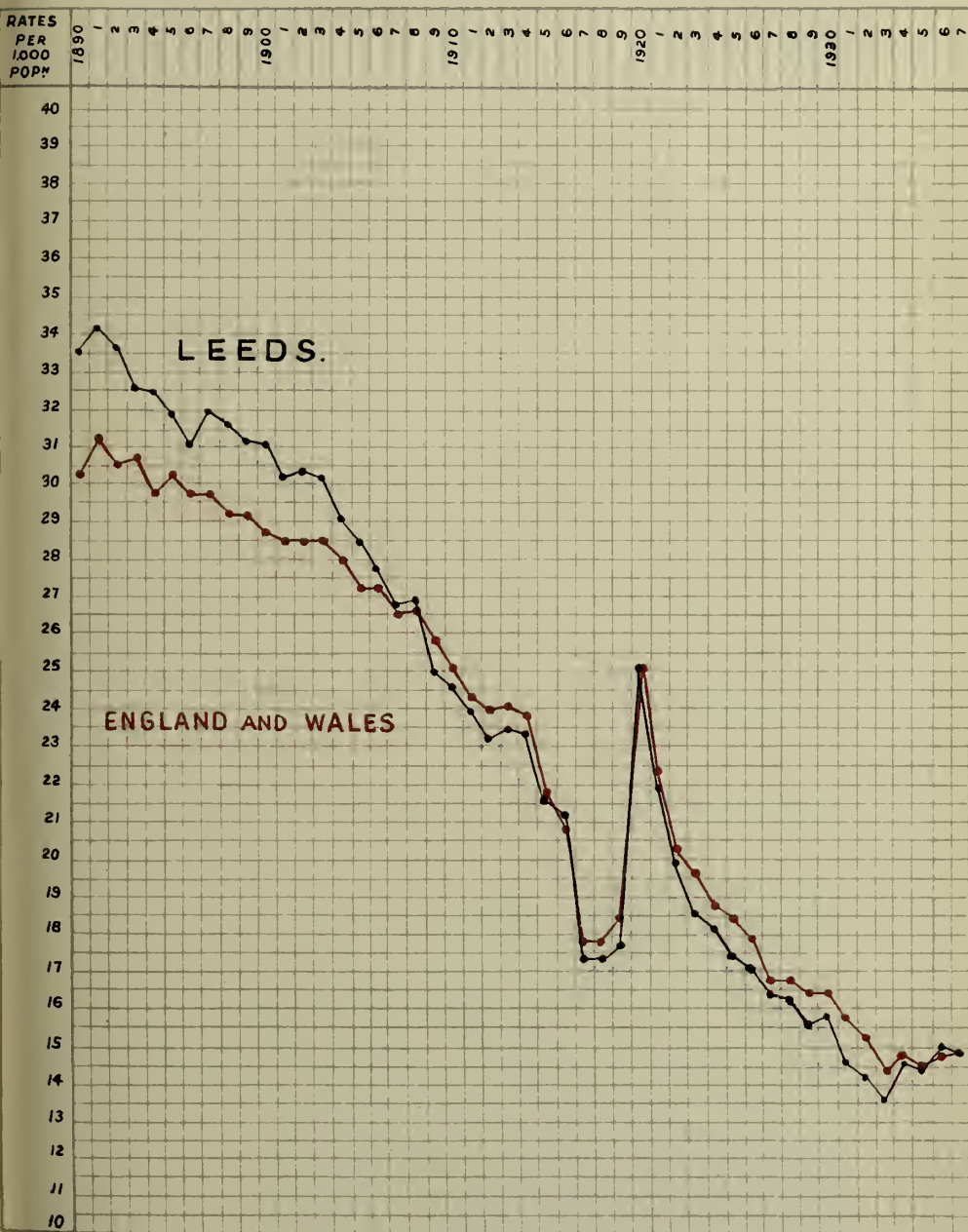
Meteorological Conditions.—The hours of bright sunshine registered during the year were 1,031·83 as compared with 1,142·67 for the previous year and an average of 1,207·58 for the previous five years. The sunniest month was May with a daily average of 5·26 hours and the darkest January with a daily average of 0·43 hours. The daily average for the whole year was 2·83 hours as compared with 3·12 for the previous year.

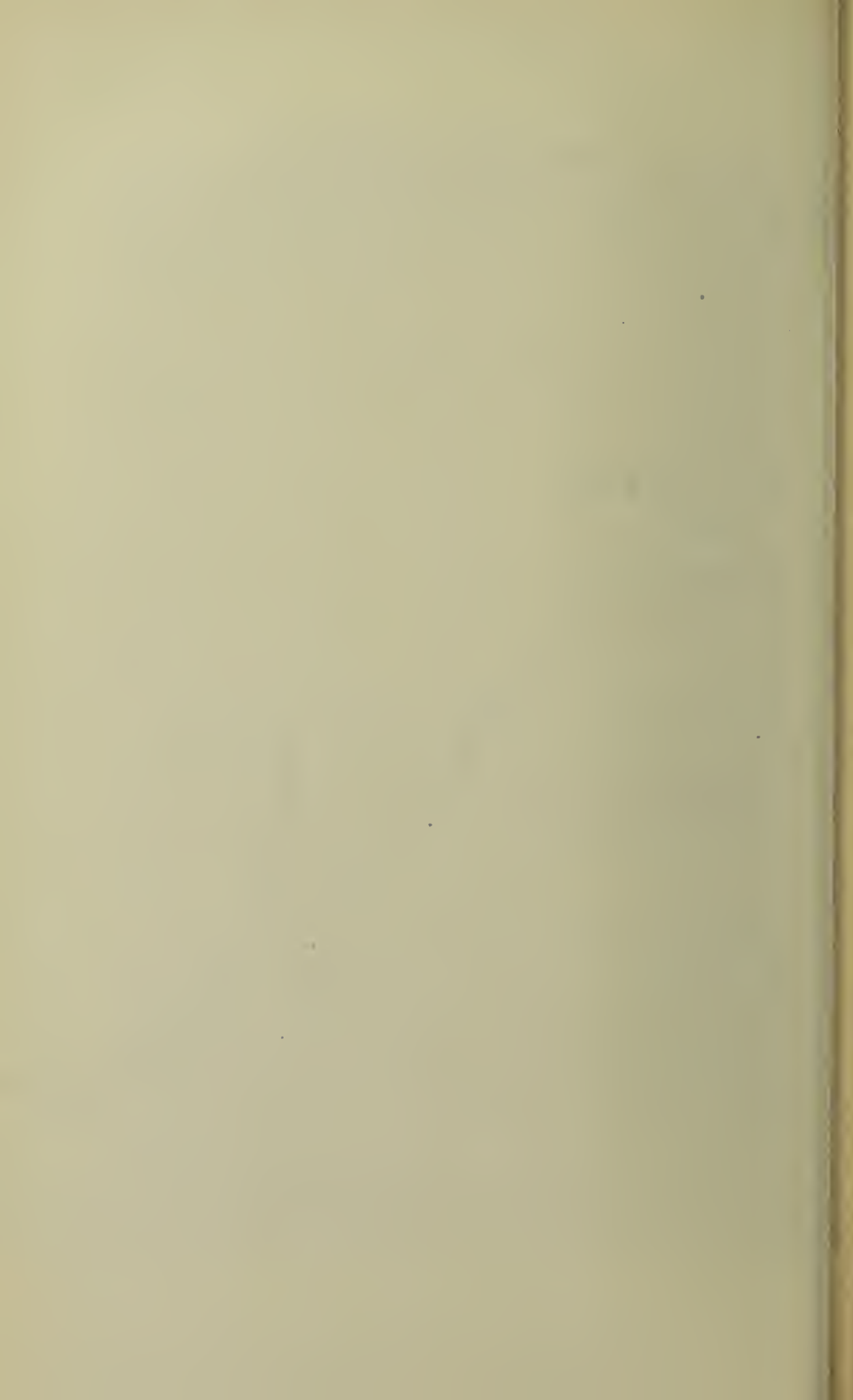
The total rainfall was 29·67 inches as compared with 31·24 in 1936 and an average of 26·87 for the previous quinquennium. The driest month was August with a total of 1·03 inches and the wettest February with a total of 5·54 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 11·30 ; in the second 7·59 ; in the third 4·86 ; and in the fourth 5·92 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was August with 66·10 degrees and the lowest March with 41·38 degrees. The average temperature for the whole year was 52·40 degrees as compared with 51·85 for the previous year.

The meteorological conditions in each month of the year are given in the table on page 41.

BIRTH RATE, 1890 - 1937





National Health Insurance Acts.—The total number of insured persons in the city under the National Health Insurance Acts on December 31st, 1937 was 231,361 as compared with 226,458 on the same date in the previous year. The number of doctors, including assistants, on the panel at the end of the year was 233 and the number of prescriptions dispensed 1,210,789. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 238 and 1,171,851.

The rise in the number of insured persons as well as prescriptions is probably explained by the fact that during the year the National Health Insurance (Juvenile and Young Persons Act, 1937) came into operation which added to the list of insured persons, juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 4,542 corresponding to a marriage rate of 18.5 as compared with 4,544 and a rate of 18.6 for the previous year, and an average of 4,246 and 17.5 for the previous five years.

The marriage rate has remained fairly steady at the comparatively high figure of 18.0 for the last four years which may be taken as an indication that the city has regained the prosperity which it lost during the years of the slump—1931-1932. Two factors are concerned in maintaining the rate at such a high figure, namely (1) steadier employment and better wages, and (2) the improved housing conditions.

The marriage rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 17.4, the same as for the previous year.

Births.—The births registered during the year numbered 7,844 comprising 4,015 males and 3,829 females. Of these 362 males and 413 females born to parents not belonging to Leeds were transferred out whilst 116 males and 94 females born outside the city to Leeds parents were transferred in, making a nett total of 7,279 births, comprising 3,769 males and 3,510 females.

The birth-rate was 14.8 as compared with 15.0 for the previous year and an average of 14.5 for the previous five years.

With the exception of 1933 when it fell to the very low figure of 13.7, the birth-rate has remained practically stationary for the last five years. How much longer it will continue in this static condition one cannot say, but the general trend of the vital statistics as a whole would seem to suggest that a further decline is inevitable.

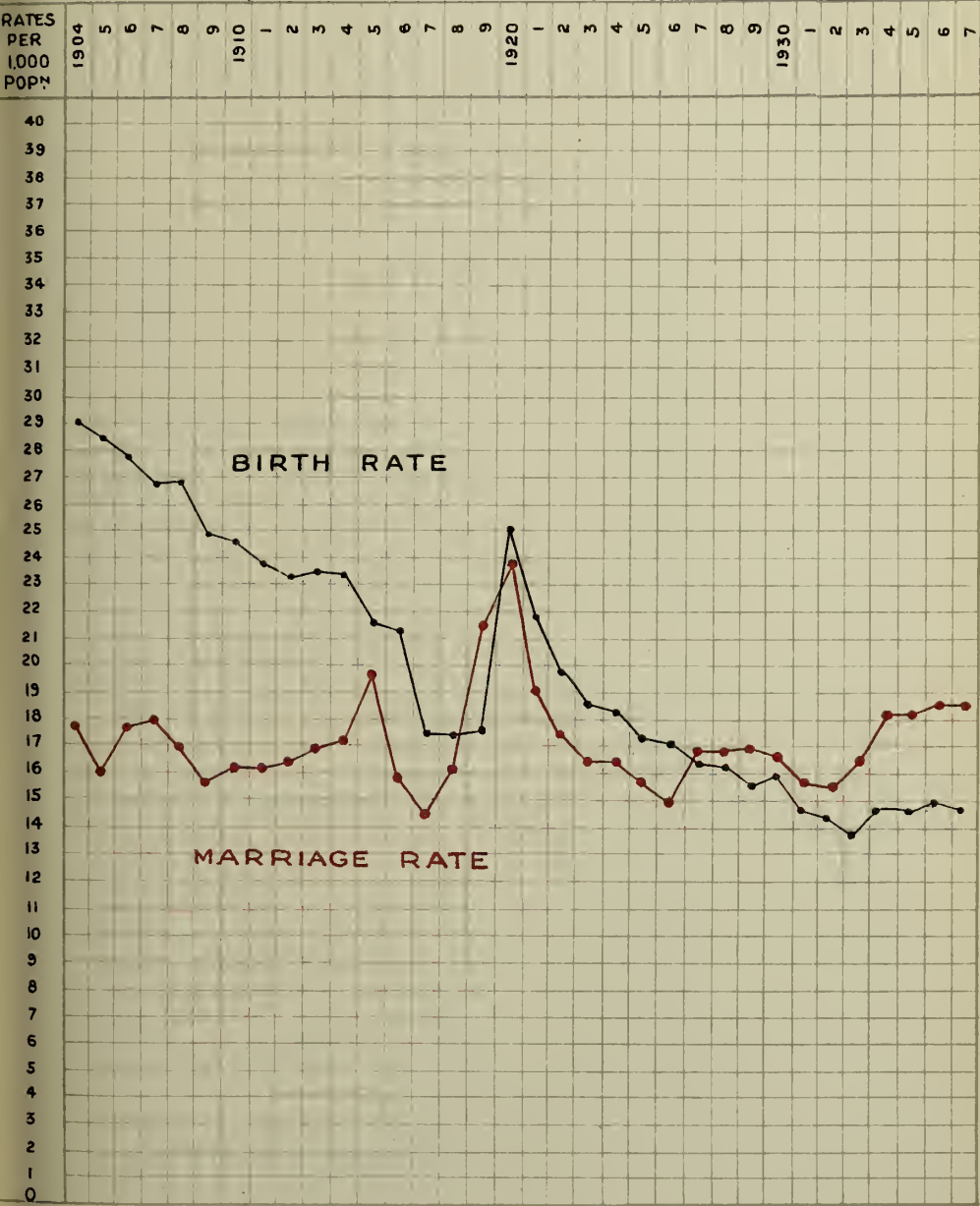
BIRTH RATE.

Year.	No. of births.	Birth rate, LEEDS.	England and Wales.
1890-1894	62,270	33·2	30·5
1895-1899	63,873	31·5	29·6
1900-1904	64,791	30·1	28·4
1905-1909	59,117	26·9	26·7
1910-1914	53,267	23·6	24·2
1915-1919	41,831	19·0	19·4
1920	11,229	25·0	25·5
1921	10,144	21·8	22·4
1922	9,253	19·8	20·4
1923	8,684	18·5	19·7
1924	8,558	18·1	18·8
1925	8,180	17·3	18·3
1926	8,065	17·0	17·8
1927	7,790	16·3	16·7
1928	7,665	16·1	16·7
1929	7,426	15·5	16·3
1930	7,568	15·8	16·3
1931	7,219	14·8	15·8
1932	7,004	14·4	15·3
1933	6,643	13·7	14·4
1934	7,190	14·8	14·8
1935	7,211	14·8	14·7
1936	7,340	15·0	14·8
1937	7,279	14·8	14·9

BIRTH RATE IN QUARTERS.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Year.
1927	17·0	17·3	15·6	15·4	16·3
1928	16·0	17·6	16·1	14·9	16·1
1929	15·7	16·2	16·2	14·0	15·5
1930	16·0	16·6	16·1	14·6	15·8
1931	15·3	16·2	14·7	13·2	14·8
1932	14·2	16·0	14·5	13·2	14·4
1933	14·1	14·6	14·5	11·7	13·7
1934	15·1	16·1	14·2	13·8	14·8
1935	14·5	15·4	14·9	14·5	14·8
1936	14·6	16·2	15·3	13·9	15·0
1937	14·2	15·9	15·7	13·4	14·8

BIRTH RATE AND MARRIAGE RATE. 1904 - 1937





BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Estimated Population middle of 1937.	Nett births.	Birth- rate.	Illegiti- mate births.	Percentage of illegitimate births to total births.
Mill Hill and South ..	13,925	194	13·93	14	7·2
Westfield	15,228	265	17·40	24	9·1
Blenheim	21,024	291	13·84	52	17·9
Central	17,904	312	17·43	23	7·4
Woodhouse.. ..	17,965	265	14·75	16	6·0
North	19,589	419	21·39	15	3·6
Far Headingley ..	20,576	230	11·18	11	4·8
Hyde Park.. ..	15,668	167	10·66	11	6·6
Kirkstall	23,447	358	15·27	13	3·6
Burmantofts ..	20,193	345	17·09	12	3·5
Harehills	23,304	371	15·92	21	5·7
Potternewton ..	18,991	231	12·16	22	9·5
Roundhay	26,787	266	9·93	10	3·8
Cross Gates and Temple- newsam	18,003	244	13·55	8	3·3
Richmond Hill ..	15,355	249	16·22	8	3·2
Osmondthorpe ..	21,135	338	15·99	15	4·4
East Hunslet	17,331	263	15·18	19	7·2
Hunslet Carr & Middleton	22,769	421	18·49	18	4·3
West Hunslet	16,740	233	13·92	11	4·7
Beeston	17,149	229	13·35	8	3·5
Holbeck (South) ..	13,462	163	12·11	9	5·5
Holbeck (North) ..	15,104	233	15·43	13	5·6
Armley and New Wortley	19,570	290	14·82	14	4·8
Upper Armley	17,126	214	12·50	6	2·8
Bramley	22,329	364	16·30	14	3·8
Farnley and Wortley ..	21,186	324	15·29	13	4·0
City	491,860	7,279	14·80	400	5·5

The table appended gives the marriage and birth-rates for the years 1911-1937.

MARRIAGE AND BIRTH-RATES 1911-1937.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 Population.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 Population.
1911	3,717	15.7	10,562	23.8
1912	3,801	16.0	10,309	23.1
1913	3,925	16.4	10,877	23.4
1914	4,008	16.6	10,652	23.3
1915	4,858	20.2	9,877	21.5
1916	3,701	15.5	9,432	21.1
1917	3,300	14.2	7,566	17.3
1918	3,710	15.5	7,392	17.3
1919	5,083	21.2	7,564	17.6
1920	5,620	23.5	11,229	25.0
1921	4,566	18.7	10,144	21.8
1922	4,183	17.2	9,253	19.8
1923	4,001	16.3	8,684	18.5
1924	4,023	16.3	8,558	18.1
1925	3,807	15.4	8,180	17.3
1926	3,644	14.8	8,065	17.0
1927	4,028	16.7	7,790	16.3
1928	3,927	16.5	7,665	16.1
1929	3,990	16.7	7,426	15.5
1930	3,948	16.5	7,568	15.8
1931	3,802	15.6	7,219	14.8
1932	3,851	15.9	7,004	14.4
1933	3,994	16.5	6,643	13.7
1934	4,395	18.1	7,190	14.8
1935	4,446	18.3	7,211	14.8
1936	4,544	18.6	7,340	15.0
1937	4,542	18.5	7,279	14.8

The chart opposite page 6 shows the marriage and birth-rates for the years 1904-1937.

An examination of the tables on pages 7 and 20 in which are set out the birth and death-rates for the 26 wards of the city, discloses the fact that in eight of the wards, viz., Blenheim, Woodhouse, Far Headingley, Hyde Park, Potternewton, Beeston, Holbeck (South), and Upper Armley the death-rate was higher than the birth-rate. The estimated population of these eight wards is 141,961 or 28.9 per cent. of the population of the city. Taking the eight wards as a whole, the birth-rate was 12.6 and the death-rate 14.4. Moreover, in two other wards the births exceeded the deaths by only one.

In 1936 the wards with a death-rate higher than the birth-rate were nine with a total estimated population of 165,981 or 33.9 per cent. of the population of the city.

Compared with the other large towns in England and Wales Leeds occupied ninth place, the towns with lower rates being Bristol, Manchester, Bradford and London.

Births in Wards.—The distribution of the births in the various wards is shown in the table on page 7. In fourteen of the wards, namely, North, Hunslet Carr and Middleton, Central, Westfield, Burmantofts, Bramley, Richmond Hill, Osmondthorpe, Harehills, Holbeck (North), Farnley and Wortley, Kirkstall, East Hunslet and Armley and New Wortley, the birth-rate was higher than that for the city as a whole, while in the remainder, Woodhouse, Mill Hill and South, West Hunslet, Blenheim, Cross Gates and Templenewsam, Beeston, Upper Armley, Potternewton, Holbeck (South), Far Headingley, Hyde Park and Roundhay, it was lower. The wards with the highest rates were in order, North, Hunslet Carr and Middleton, Central, Westfield and Burmantofts, all of which were above 17 and averaged 18.4, whilst those with the lowest were Roundhay, Hyde Park and Far Headingley, with a rate of under 12 and averaging 10.5.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the “natural increase of population” was 706 as compared with 674 in 1936 and an average of 796 for the previous ten years.

Births into Families.—For the last twelve years investigations have been made as to the size of family into which children have been born and the table on page 10 gives the results of those investigations. It will be observed that whereas in 1926, 71.4 per cent. of the births investigated were into families of two children and under, the percentage in 1937 rose to 78.7; on the other hand the percentage of births occurring in families of more than six children fell from 6.2 in 1926 to 4.1 in 1937. It is again worthy of note that over 40 per cent. of the births were first children, although there was a slight reduction in the percentage of those in 1937 as compared with the previous year, the figures being 40.42 in 1937 and 40.92 in 1936.

From a study of the table on page 10 it would appear that during 1937 there has been a tendency, albeit small, for the size of family to increase. This is all to the good and it will be interesting to see whether the increase is maintained.

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN ORDER OF SIZE OF FAMILY.

	1926.		5 yrs. 1926—1930		5 yrs. 1931—1935.		1935.		1936.		1937.	
	Births.	Percent- age.	Births.	Percent- age.	Births.	Percent- age.	Births.	Percent- age.	Births.	Percent- age.	Births.	Percent- age.
No children	2,645	33.03	13,191	34.68	13,210	38.31	2,784	39.02	2,971	40.92	2,917	40.42
1 child	1,924	24.03	8,991	23.64	8,570	24.85	1,840	25.79	1,850	25.48	1,831	25.37
2 children	1,152	14.39	5,501	14.46	4,663	13.52	937	13.13	927	12.77	933	12.93
3 "	771	9.63	3,512	9.23	2,819	8.18	565	7.92	503	6.93	526	7.29
4 "	498	6.22	2,306	6.06	1,683	4.88	344	4.82	344	4.74	319	4.42
5 "	325	4.06	1,528	4.02	1,192	3.46	218	3.06	224	3.09	238	3.30
6 "	196	2.45	994	2.61	853	2.47	165	2.31	144	1.98	153	2.12
7 "	166	2.07	679	1.79	578	1.68	97	1.36	105	1.45	119	1.65
8 "	122	1.52	498	1.31	365	1.06	89	1.25	97	1.34	72	1.00
9 "	86	1.07	324	0.85	233	0.68	44	0.62	39	0.54	44	0.61
10 "	54	0.67	232	0.61	123	0.36	25	0.35	25	0.34	25	0.35
11 "	35	0.44	136	0.36	81	0.23	12	0.17	15	0.21	18	0.25
12 "	20	0.25	75	0.20	58	0.17	7	0.10	7	0.10	9	0.12
13 "	3	0.04	24	0.06	33	0.10	5	0.07	3	0.04	5	0.07
14 "	4	0.05	18	0.05	10	0.03	2	0.03	3	0.04	5	0.07
15 "	4	0.05	11	0.03	4	0.01	..	..	1	0.01	2	0.03
16 "	3	0.04	8	0.02	5	0.01	..	..	2	0.03	..	..
17 "	..	..	3	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total births investigated	8,008	100	38,031	100	34,480	100	7,134	100	7,260	100	7,216	100

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 7,279 (nett) births registered 6,879 (3,572 males, 3,307 females) or 94·5 per cent. were legitimate and 400 (197 males, 203 females) or 5·5 per cent. were illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births is the highest since 1929, when the percentage was 5·5.

The ratio of illegitimate to legitimate was 1 to 17 as compared with 1 to 18 for the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

YEAR.	Illegitimate births.	Percentage of nett births registered.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
1927 ..	371	4·8%	0·78
1928 ..	390	5·1%	0·82
1929 ..	410	5·5%	0·86
1930 ..	374	4·9%	0·78
1931 ..	358	5·0%	0·74
1932 ..	370	5·3%	0·76
1933 ..	335	5·0%	0·69
1934 ..	381	5·3%	0·78
1935 ..	360	5·0%	0·74
1936 ..	385	5·2%	0·79
1937 ..	400	5·5%	0·81

Reference to the illegitimate death-rate will be found on pages 144 and 147.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the year was 391, comprising 197 males and 194 females. The inward transfers numbered five, namely three males and two females, and the outward transfers 83, namely 38 males and 45 females, which after adjustment leaves a nett total of 313 made up of 162 males and 151 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0·64 as compared with 0·65 for the previous year. The rate for

England and Wales was 0·60. Expressed as a percentage of the total births (nett) the rate was 4·1 as compared with 4·2 for the previous year. Of the 313 (nett) stillbirths, 296 or 94·6 per cent. were legitimate and 17 or 5·4 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of registered "still" to registered "live" births was 1 to 23, the same as for the previous year.

Details respecting the notification and visitation of births and stillbirths are given on pages 164 and 166.

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered during the year was 6,915, comprising 3,646 males and 3,269 females, giving a gross death-rate of 14·1 as compared with 14·3 for the previous year and an average of 14·0 for the previous five years. The inward transfers numbered 314, namely 135 males and 179 females, and the outward transfers 656, namely 349 males and 307 females, which after adjustment leaves a nett total of 6,573 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,432 males and 3,141 females. The corresponding nett or recorded death-rate was 13·4 as compared with 13·6 for the previous year and an average of 13·3 for the previous five years.

Comparison with other Towns.—Amongst the thirteen large towns in England and Wales, Leeds occupied tenth place, the towns with higher death-rates being Nottingham, Manchester and Bradford.

Standardized Death-rate.—The areal comparability factor (A.C.F.) for the year 1937 was 1·07, and this when applied to the crude rate (13·4) gives a standardized rate of 14·3.

The following table gives the crude and standardized death-rates of Leeds compared with the death-rate of England and Wales.

Year.	Population.	*Crude Death-rate.	Standardized Death-rate.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1931 ..	486,400	13·4	14·3	12·3
1932 ..	484,900	13·3	14·2	12·0
1933 ..	485,000	13·6	14·6	12·3
1934 ..	486,250	12·9	13·8	11·8
1935 ..	487,200	13·2	14·1	11·7
1936 ..	489,800	13·6	14·6	12·1
1937 ..	491,860	13·4	14·3	12·4

* The term crude death-rate used by the Registrar General when applied to a local area is what is generally spoken of as the recorded or nett death-rate.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 12·4 or 7·5 per cent. less than the crude death-rate of Leeds and 13·3 per cent. less than the standardized death-rate.

Standardized Death-rates.—(*Comparison with other Towns*).—An examination of the table on page 16 shows that, judged by the standardized death-rate, Leeds occupies a more favourable position among the large towns than when judged by the crude death-rate.

Death-rates in Quarters.—The death-rate for the first quarter was 16·7; for the second 12·7; for the third 10·6; and for the fourth 13·5.

DEATH RATE IN QUARTERS.
(Comparison with the previous 10 years).

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Year.
1927	17·5	12·2	10·1	12·2	13·0
1928	14·6	13·0	10·2	13·9	12·9
1929	29·2	14·2	11·0	11·9	16·5
1930	14·1	11·8	10·5	13·2	12·4
1931	17·4	13·1	10·6	12·5	13·4
1932	15·8	13·3	10·6	13·6	13·3
1933	19·0	12·3	10·0	13·0	13·6
1934	16·2	12·8	10·5	12·3	12·9
1935	14·5	14·3	11·1	13·0	13·2
1936	17·4	12·9	10·7	13·5	13·6
1937	16·7	12·7	10·6	13·5	13·4

Death-rates in Wards.—The table on page 20 gives the deaths and death-rates of the 26 wards of the city. The wards with the highest rates were in order Blenheim (17·22), Central (16·76), Hyde Park (15·76) and Woodhouse (15·59), whilst those with the lowest were Roundhay (8·21), Holbeck (North) (11·78), Kirkstall (11·90) and Hunslet Carr and Middleton (11·90). The difference between the highest and the lowest, that is Blenheim and Roundhay, amounted to 9·01 or 109·7 per cent., whilst that between the highest and the city was 3·86 or 29·9 per cent.

Special attention should be drawn to the comparatively low death-rate of Hunslet Carr and Middleton, the greater portion of which consists of the Middleton and Belle Isle Housing estates.

Causes of death.—The principal causes of death were in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, arterio sclerosis, pneumonia, cerebral hæmorrhage and pulmonary tuberculosis which together accounted for 3,909 deaths or 59·5 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year (1936) this group of diseases was responsible for 4,074 or 61·1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Diseases of the respiratory system, including pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza, but excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, accounted for 959 or 14·59 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes. In 1936 this group of diseases was responsible for 803 or 12·05 per cent. of the total deaths and the average for the previous five years was 880 or 13·57 per cent. The reason for the higher mortality in this group in 1937 was the prevalence of influenza in the first quarter.

The number of children under five years of age who died from respiratory diseases in 1937 was 170 or 26·7 per cent. of the total deaths under five, as compared with 142 or 21·8 per cent. for the previous year, and an average of 157 or 21·0 per cent. for the previous five years.

The principal changes in the list of important causes of death were increases in influenza (117) and arterio sclerosis (44) and a decrease in organic heart disease (165).

For detailed information on infantile diarrhœa, bronchitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis, see pages 40, 43, 42 and 108.

Deaths from Street Accidents.—The number of street accidents having a fatal termination during the year was 61, of which 54, or 88·5 per cent. were due to motor vehicles. Last year the number was 54, of which 42 or 77·8 per cent. were due to this cause.

On reference to the table on page 22 it will be seen that 35, or 57·4 per cent., of the total deaths were amongst children under 15 years and adults over 65, whilst 26, or 42·6 per cent., were in the age groups between 15 and 65. These figures represent an increase of 7 in the number of deaths of children and adults over 65, while in the age groups between 15 and 65 the figure remained the same as in the previous year.

The increase in the number of deaths from this cause is to be regretted, especially in view of the greater precautions taken to make the streets safer both for the motorist and the pedestrian.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The table on page 21 sets out the deaths according to age groups. The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age group 0-1, 1-2, and 2-5 was 636, or 9·7 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 650, or 9·8 per cent., for the previous year and an average of 745, or 11·5 per cent., for the previous five years. Ten years ago the number was 993 equal to 16 per cent. of the total deaths, a striking indication of the rapidity with which mortality in early childhood has fallen. Nor has the saving of life been confined to the early age groups, the others up to the 25-45 age groups have participated as well though not to the same extent. Beyond 45 years the rise in the death-rate has been even steeper than the fall at the other end of the scale. Whereas ten years ago 37·9 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in persons over 65 years, last year the figure was 47·1 per cent. This figure is bound to increase still further as the years go on for the lengthening of the span of life in the population has by no means reached its limit. The one regrettable feature in the age group mortality is the rise in the number of deaths in the 45-65 age group. It is at this age that man attains his maximum usefulness and is most valuable to the community. Unfortunately it is also at this age that cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system begin to make their presence felt. One of the remarkable features of the last two decades is the rapidity with which cancer and arterio sclerosis have forced themselves to the head of the list of causes of death. The explanation is I think that life has become too hurried and too complex. There is neither sufficient rest nor sufficient physical exercise and man becomes more and more like a stationary engine.

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS OF 1937, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS DECENNIUM.

Period.	-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+
1927—1936 ..	8·6	2·1	2·2	2·5	3·8	10·7	28·5	41·6
Year 1937 ..	7·5	1·1	1·1	1·5	2·9	9·5	29·3	47·1
Decrease -	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·0	0·9	1·2	—	—
Increase +	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·8	5·5

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age numbered 491, or 7·5 per cent., of the total deaths. The infant mortality rate corresponding was 67, or two more than in the previous year (65) and seven less than the average for the previous five years (74).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 138.

Cremation.—Out of a total of 6,573 Leeds deaths during 1937, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 130, or 1·98 per cent., as compared with 93, or 1·40 per cent. for the previous year. The rise of this, the most ideal method of disposal, in popular favour is slow. Tradition is the drag and there is no more difficult obstacle to move than tradition. And yet the growing health consciousness of the people should be able to overcome even tradition especially when the arguments in favour of cremation are so overwhelming. Perhaps the opening during the current year of the municipal crematorium at Cottingley Hall on the south of the river will make a difference.

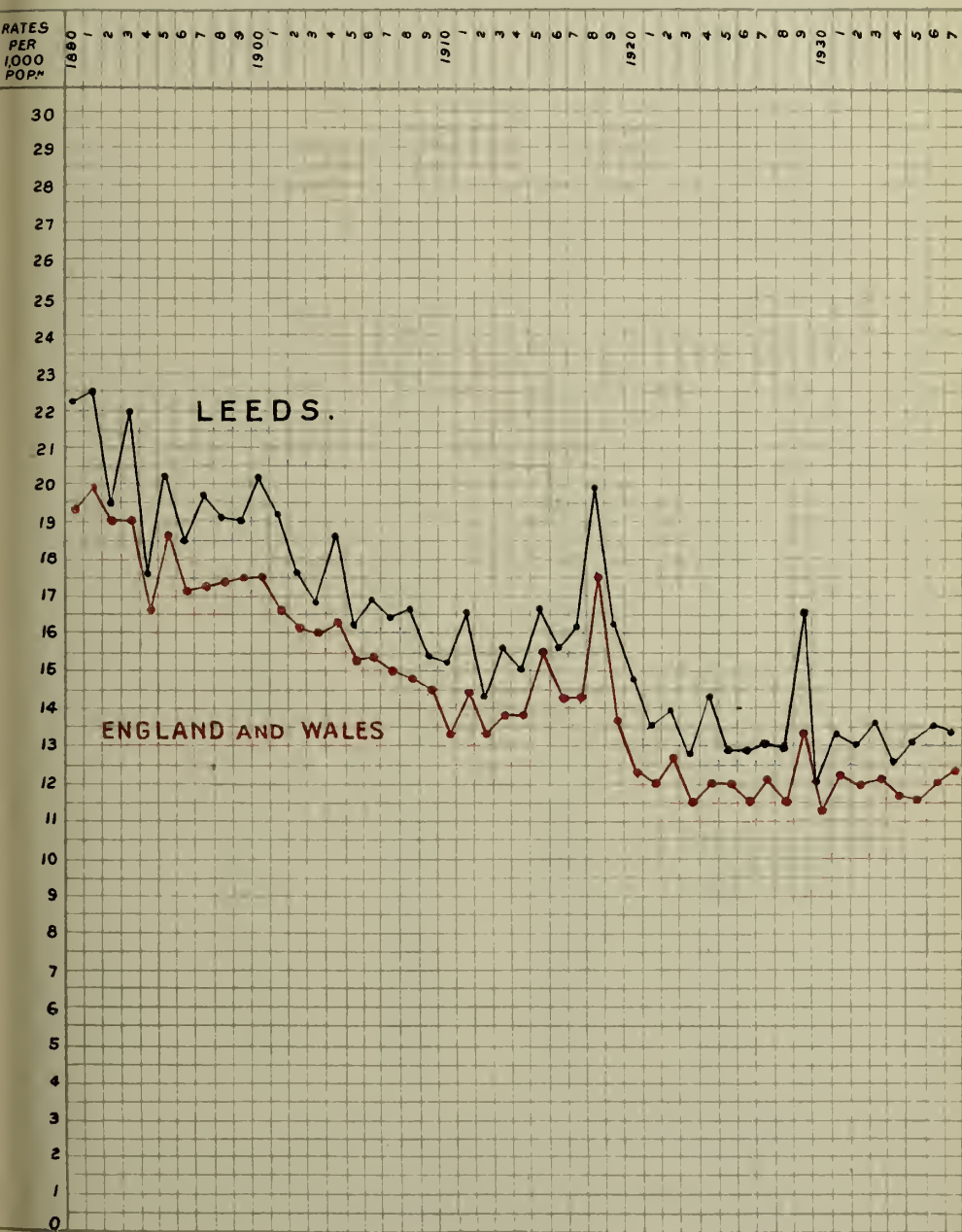
The table on page 23 shows the number of cremations which have taken place year by year since 1905.

Comparative Statistics of the larger English Cities, 1937.

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.						DEATH RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.
	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.	Phthisis. Death Rate.	Other Tuberculosis. Rate.	Deaths under One Year.
London ..	4,094,500	13·4	12·5	12·8	0·71	0·09	60
Birmingham ..	1,043,000	16·3	11·7	12·9	0·72	0·08	60
Liverpool ..	867,110	19·3	13·2	15·2	0·79	0·13	82
Manchester ..	751,371	14·3	13·5	15·4	0·88	0·15	76
Sheffield ..	518,200	15·4	12·5	14·1	0·69	0·11	55
Leeds ..	+ 491,860	14·8	13·4	14·3	0·72	0·11	67
Bristol ..	415,100	14·5	11·4	11·2	0·67	0·13	46
Hull ..	319,400	18·2	12·6	13·8	0·92	0·20	77
Bradford ..	289,510	13·8	14·7	14·7	0·65	0·12	70
Newcastle ..	290,400	16·5	13·3	15·0	0·93	0·19	91
Nottingham ..	278,800	15·96	13·4	13·8	0·84	0·15	80
Stoke-on-Trent	272,800	16·7	13·1	16·0	0·80	0·14	81
West Ham ..	259,500	16·1	11·9	13·6	0·7	0·09	62

† Population adjusted for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 491,880.

DEATH RATE, 1890 - 1937



ANNUAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

Year	Population.	Nett deaths.	Death-rate LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1901	429,383	8,204	19·2	16·9
1902	431,043	7,699	17·6	16·3
1903	432,703	7,263	16·8	15·5
1904	434,363	8,039	18·6	16·3
1905	436,023	7,047	16·2	15·3
1906	437,683	7,350	16·9	15·5
1907	439,343	7,167	16·4	15·1
1908	441,003	7,430	16·6	14·8
1909	442,663	6,806	15·4	14·6
1910	444,323	6,711	15·2	13·5
1911	445,983	7,331	16·5	14·6
1912	447,746	6,396	14·3	13·3
1913	457,295	7,237	15·6	13·8
1914	459,260	6,885	15·0	14·0
1915	459,260	7,609	16·6	15·7
1916	446,349	6,946	15·6	14·4
1917	438,254	7,052	16·1	14·4
1918	427,589	8,529	19·9	17·6
1919	430,834	6,992	16·2	13·7
1920	448,913	6,591	14·7	12·4
1921	465,500	6,285	13·5	12·1
1922	466,700	6,479	13·9	12·8
1923	469,900	5,986	12·7	11·6
1924	471,600	6,747	14·3	12·2
1925	472,900	6,037	12·8	12·2
1926	473,400	6,062	12·8	11·6
1927	477,600	6,198	13·0	12·3
1928	474,800*	6,133	12·9	11·7
1929	478,500	7,898	16·5	13·4
1930	478,500	5,930	12·4	11·4
1931	486,400	6,506	13·4	12·3
1932	484,900	6,469	13·3	12·0
1933	485,000	6,574	13·6	12·3
1934	486,250	6,291	12·9	11·8
1935	487,200	6,432	13·2	11·7
1936	489,800	6,666	13·6	12·1
1937	491,860†	6,573	13·4	12·4

* Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 476,500.

† Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 491,880.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1937 (nett).	Increase or decrease compared with 1936.	Houses.	
				Through.	Back-to-back.
0.01	Enteric Fever	3	+ 3	2	1
..	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..
0.02	Measles	9	- 40	3	6
0.01	Scarlet Fever	5	- 7	4	1
0.04	Whooping Cough	19	- 9	9	10
0.09	Diphtheria	44	+ 8	23	21
0.37	Influenza	181	+ 117	89	90
0.01	Erysipelas	7	- 17	5	2
0.72	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	354	+ 8	187	164
0.11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	52	- 10	26	26
1.58	Cancer, malignant disease	777	- 66	416	361
0.08	Rheumatic Fever	39	+ 8	15	24
0.04	Meningitis	21	+ 11	13	8
0.77	Cerebral Hemorrhage ..	379	- 20	177	200
2.81	Organic Heart Disease ..	1,384	- 165	715	652
1.14	Arterio-sclerosis	562	+ 44	289	269
0.48	Bronchitis	236	- 9	118	118
0.92	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	453	+ 34	208	241
0.18	Other diseases of respiratory organs	89	+ 14	53	36
0.17	Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	83	- 6	37	45
0.06	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	- 2	15	13
0.04	Cirrhosis of Liver	19	+ 7	11	8
0.41	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	201	- +	110	91
0.01	Puerperal Fever	6	- 4	2	4
0.02	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	11	- 3	9	2
0.39	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	193	+ 15	96	97
0.40	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	199	+ 13	95	103
0.13	Suicide	66	+ 1	38	27
2.34	Other Defined Diseases ..	1,150	- 20	653	487
0.01	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	+ 2	1	2
13.36	Totals	6,573	- 93	3,419	3,109

Of the 6,573 deaths, 45 had no home.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1. Enteric Fever	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
2. Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
4. Scarlet Fever	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	3
5. Whooping Cough	19	10	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	6
6. Diphtheria	44	..	2	21	18	2	1	..	..	44
7. Influenza	181	16	7	3	2	10	17	50	76	42
8. Erysipelas	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	354	..	1	..	4	60	142	131	16	195
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	52	4	4	7	1	8	13	13	2	54
11. Cancer, malignant disease	777	..	..	..	..	7	67	342	361	456
12. Rheumatic Fever	39	..	..	..	9	12	10	6	2	33
13. Meningitis	21	..	1	3	5	3	7	2	..	25
14. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c...	379	..	1	1	..	2	6	120	249	160
15. Organic Heart Disease ..	1,384	..	..	1	8	11	68	362	934	387
16. Arterio-sclerosis	562	..	..	..	..	..	1	66	495	341
17. Bronchitis	236	15	3	1	..	1	9	70	137	64
18. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	453	81	28	13	4	12	40	143	132	232
19. Other diseases of respiratory organs	89	2	..	1	2	2	10	37	35	56
20. Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	83	63	2	1	..	..	7	4	6	83
21. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	..	..	1	5	4	7	10	1	38
22. Cirrhosis of Liver	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	2	14
23. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	201	..	..	..	3	8	28	77	85	107
24. Puerperal Fever	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	9
25. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	17
26. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	193	190	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	180
27. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	199	16	6	5	16	16	31	33	76	175
28. Suicide	66	..	..	..	..	5	18	33	10	11
29. Other Defined Diseases ..	1,150	87	7	12	21	24	120	409	470	785
30. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Totals	6,573	491	72	73	102	190	622	1,926	3,097	3,530

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Area in Acres.	Estimated population middle of 1937.	Nett deaths.	Death- rate.
Mill Hill and South.. ..	574	13,925	166	11·92
Westfield	234	15,228	235	15·43
Blenheim	443	21,024	362	17·22
Central	312	17,904	300	16·76
Woodhouse	436	17,965	280	15·59
North	5,080·5	19,589	262	13·37
Far Headingley	5,386	20,576	247	12·00
Hyde Park	468	15,668	247	15·76
Kirkstall	1,071	23,447	279	11·90
Burmantofts	274	20,193	243	12·03
Harehills	655	23,304	334	14·33
Potternewton	470	18,991	250	13·16
Roundhay	3,901	26,787	220	8·21
Cross Gates and Temple- newsam	5,619	18,003	229	12·72
Richmond Hill	260	15,355	196	12·76
Osmondthorpe	1,455	21,135	297	14·05
East Hunslet	366	17,331	249	14·37
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	2,657	22,769	271	11·90
West Hunslet	206	16,740	232	13·86
Beeston	1,166	17,149	235	13·70
Holbeck (South)	306	13,462	194	14·41
Holbeck (North)	383	15,104	178	11·78
Armley and New Wortley ..	565	19,570	247	12·62
Upper Armley	945	17,126	225	13·14
Bramley	2,213	22,329	272	12·18
Farnley and Wortley	2,851	21,186	323	15·25
City	38,296·5	491,860	6,573	13·36

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1927-1937.

Together with the percentage of the total deaths, represented by each group
(in italics).

Year.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
1927	629 <i>10.1%</i>	204 <i>3.3%</i>	160 <i>2.6%</i>	183 <i>3.0%</i>	246 <i>4.0%</i>	714 <i>11.5%</i>	1,711 <i>27.6%</i>	2,351 <i>37.9%</i>	6,198
1928	606 <i>9.9%</i>	122 <i>2.0%</i>	113 <i>1.8%</i>	155 <i>2.5%</i>	230 <i>3.8%</i>	725 <i>11.8%</i>	1,792 <i>29.2%</i>	2,390 <i>39.0%</i>	6,133
1929	722 <i>9.1%</i>	291 <i>3.7%</i>	258 <i>3.3%</i>	160 <i>2.0%</i>	349 <i>4.4%</i>	851 <i>10.8%</i>	2,113 <i>26.8%</i>	3,154 <i>39.9%</i>	7,898
1930	512 <i>8.6%</i>	84 <i>1.4%</i>	117 <i>2.0%</i>	156 <i>2.6%</i>	253 <i>4.3%</i>	667 <i>11.2%</i>	1,813 <i>30.6%</i>	2,328 <i>39.3%</i>	5,930
1931	552 <i>8.5%</i>	137 <i>2.1%</i>	154 <i>2.4%</i>	169 <i>2.6%</i>	275 <i>4.2%</i>	701 <i>10.8%</i>	1,902 <i>29.2%</i>	2,616 <i>40.2%</i>	6,506
1932	617 <i>9.5%</i>	109 <i>1.7%</i>	144 <i>2.2%</i>	155 <i>2.4%</i>	246 <i>3.8%</i>	659 <i>10.2%</i>	1,791 <i>27.7%</i>	2,748 <i>42.5%</i>	6,469
1933	537 <i>8.2%</i>	105 <i>1.6%</i>	130 <i>2.0%</i>	184 <i>2.8%</i>	285 <i>4.3%</i>	702 <i>10.7%</i>	1,825 <i>27.8%</i>	2,806 <i>42.7%</i>	6,574
1934	513 <i>8.2%</i>	104 <i>1.6%</i>	164 <i>2.6%</i>	205 <i>3.3%</i>	225 <i>3.6%</i>	653 <i>10.4%</i>	1,792 <i>28.5%</i>	2,635 <i>41.8%</i>	6,291
1935	463 <i>7.2%</i>	99 <i>1.5%</i>	91 <i>1.4%</i>	167 <i>2.6%</i>	198 <i>3.1%</i>	656 <i>10.2%</i>	1,805 <i>28.1%</i>	2,953 <i>45.9%</i>	6,432
1936	476 <i>7.1%</i>	84 <i>1.3%</i>	90 <i>1.4%</i>	109 <i>1.6%</i>	187 <i>2.8%</i>	628 <i>9.4%</i>	1,991 <i>29.9%</i>	3,101 <i>46.5%</i>	6,666
1937	491 <i>7.5%</i>	72 <i>1.1%</i>	73 <i>1.1%</i>	102 <i>1.5%</i>	190 <i>2.9%</i>	622 <i>9.5%</i>	1,926 <i>29.3%</i>	3,097 <i>47.1%</i>	6,573

DEATHS FROM VEHICULAR TRAFFIC OF LEEDS PEOPLE IN AGE
GROUPS, 1911-1937.

Year.	-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Totals.
1911	4	6	2	2	1	2	17
1912	2	3	2	3	2	2	14
1913	1	5	2	6	9	5	28
1914	1	2	4	4	7	7	25
1915	1	11	2	5	8	7	34
1916	2	4	2	3	10	6	27
1917	4	8	3	7	8	7	37
1918	3	4	3	2	11	6	29
1919	1	8	—	1	13	7	30
1920	—	3	6	8	5	5	27
1921	3	9	3	3	1	7	26
1922	3	10	2	5	8	2	30
1923	2	6	7	7	12	6	40
1924	5	9	6	5	7	7	39
1925	5	7	6	5	6	5	34
1926	6	12	7	8	17	12	62
1927	4	20	9	6	13	5	57
1928	2	10	6	14	14	12	58
1929	2	11	13	10	9	10	55
1930	8	12	9	8	19	19	75
1931	4	10	12	14	19	12	71
1932	6	10	10	15	18	19	78
1933	5	9	8	12	14	17	65
1934	8	9	14	15	30	15	91
1935	6	9	8	13	10	25	71
1936	5	7	10	7	9	16	54
1937	2	9	8	7	11	24	61

CREMATIONS IN LEEDS, 1905-1937.

Year.				No. of Leeds people cremated.	Nett total deaths in City.	Percentage of cremations on nett deaths (Leeds people cremated).
1905	..	..	..	7	7,047	0·10
1906	..	..	..	10	7,350	0·14
1907	..	..	..	12	7,167	0·17
1908	..	..	..	16	7,430	0·22
1909	..	..	..	9	6,806	0·13
1910	..	..	..	5	6,711	0·07
1911	..	..	..	7	7,331	0·10
1912	..	..	..	14	6,396	0·22
1913	..	..	..	7	7,237	0·10
1914	..	..	..	18	6,885	0·26
1915	..	..	..	13	7,609	0·17
1916	..	..	..	9	6,946	0·13
1917	..	..	..	10	7,052	0·14
1918	..	..	..	23	8,529	0·27
1919	..	..	..	18	6,992	0·26
1920	..	..	..	13	6,591	0·20
1921	..	..	..	9	6,285	0·14
1922	..	..	..	17	6,479	0·26
1923	..	..	..	11	5,986	0·18
1924	..	..	..	24	6,747	0·36
1925	..	..	..	26	6,037	0·43
1926	..	..	..	14	6,062	0·23
1927	..	..	..	32	6,198	0·52
1928	..	..	..	31	6,133	0·51
1929	..	..	..	36	7,898	0·46
1930	..	..	..	26	5,930	0·44
1931	..	..	..	54	6,506	0·83
1932	..	..	..	55	6,469	0·85
1933	..	..	..	66	6,574	1·00
1934	..	..	..	71	6,291	1·13
1935	..	..	..	96	6,432	1·49
1936	..	..	..	93	6,666	1·40
1937	..	..	..	130	6,573	1·98
Total	..	..	..	982	223,345	0·44

Infectious and Other Diseases.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

JAMES SHARPE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 1937 a moderate rise in the incidence of diphtheria, scarlet fever and enteric fever falls to be recorded. The puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia cases taken together also show a slight increase; these notifications must be added together this year because puerperal fever ceased to be notifiable as from October 1st since when the conditions has been included for administrative purposes under the heading of puerperal pyrexia. The increase in the number of pneumonia deaths is due to the epidemic of influenza during the first quarter.

Decreases in the incidence of measles, german measles, cerebrospinal meningitis and ophthalmia neonatorum are noted. In contrast to the slight fall in the incidence of erysipelas during the year there was a remarkable drop in the number of deaths. Only on two occasions since 1894 when this disease was first made notifiable has the death rate been so low.

There is a most welcome decrease in the number of deaths from cancer.

The yearly statistics show for the first time in Leeds a death from abortus fever.

A complete summary of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases notified to this Department during 1937 will be found in the Appendix Table 2.

Smallpox.—No case of this disease was notified in the city during 1937. This makes the sixth consecutive year in which the city has been entirely free from smallpox.

Contacts from Other Areas and Abroad.—No notifications were received of smallpox contacts from other areas or from abroad.

Cases referred for Second Opinion.—During the year eight cases were referred to the Department as "doubtful smallpox" by

general medical practitioners as compared with twelve for the preceding year. The diagnosis was chickenpox 5, urticaria 3. None of these cases was admitted to hospital.

Vaccination.—During 1936, the last year for which statistics are available, 7,849 births were registered of which 3,644, or 46·4 per cent. were successfully vaccinated; 16 were found to be insusceptible to vaccination and 2,997 statutory exemptions were issued on account of conscientious objections by parents or guardians.

The appended table shows the number of children vaccinated from year to year. The year 1927 was exceptional owing to the increased prevalence of smallpox in the city which gave vaccination a temporary fillip.

VACCINATION.

Year.	Number of children born.	Number of successful primary vaccinations during year.	Number granted exemption certificates during year.	Percentage successfully vaccinated.
1925	8,576	5,919	2,477	69·0
1926	8,515	6,045	2,348	71·0
1927	8,129	6,590	2,016	81·1
1928	7,978	5,828	2,387	73·1
1929	7,727	4,127	2,423	53·4
1930	7,902	4,275	2,558	54·1
1931	7,555	3,963	2,511	52·5
1932	7,369	3,692	2,635	50·1
1933	7,071	3,390	2,598	47·9
1934	7,693	3,669	2,930	47·7
1935	7,745	3,517	3,010	45·4
1936	*7,849	3,644	2,997	46·4

*Quite an appreciable number of these children may be vaccinated in 1937.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases notified during the year was 941 of which 933 or 99·1 per cent. were removed to hospital as compared with 799 and 784 (98·1 per cent.) in 1936. The deaths numbered 44, giving a death-rate of 0·09 as compared with 36 deaths and a death rate of 0·07 last year. The comparative rates for England and Wales are 0·07 in 1937 and 0·08 in 1936.

Of the cases notified as diphtheria, 83 were found on admission to hospital to be suffering from other diseases, although a throat swab had shown the diphtheria bacillus to be present. These cases are regarded as carriers and have been excluded from the statistics.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1927	439	0·92	28	0·06	0·07
1928	634	1·34	21	0·04	0·08
1929	536	1·12	26	0·05	0·09
1930	994	2·08	54	0·11	0·09
1931	995	2·05	86	0·18	0·07
1932	889	1·83	48	0·10	0·06
1933	1,057	2·18	88	0·18	0·07
1934	2,231	4·59	156	0·32	0·10
1935	1,335	2·74	60	0·12	0·09
1936	799	1·63	36	0·07	0·08
1937	941	1·91	44	0·09	0·07

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During the year free immunisation continued to be offered, but there was increasing difficulty in getting parents to give their consent to preventive inoculation. Batches of from forty to sixty children whose parents gave consent were Schick tested prior to treatment. In some cases two and in others three protective injections were given; a final Schick test was also done, the results being in keeping with those of former years. Some parents do not attend punctually. While this does not lead to much wastage of staff time, when large numbers are attending the clinics, it is very noticeable when only small numbers are undergoing treatment. If all attend at the appointed time, more than five times the number can be dealt with without loss of the personal touch, comfort or

efficiency. Thus it is with much regret that we record only 1,135 children completely immunised by medical officers of this department during the year.

Material for immunisation was issued to General Medical Practitioners on request as in former years and sufficient to immunise 206 children was distributed during 1937.

The appended table shows the number of children immunised since the inauguration of our scheme in 1928.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION IN LEEDS.

Year.	Immunised by Assistant Medical Officers of the Health Department.	Immunised by General Medical Practitioners.	Total.
1928	65	27	92
1929	73	28	101
1930	152	22	174
1931	202	400	602
1932	1,379	495	1,874
1933	1,027	345	1,372
1934	2,217	556	2,773
1935	28,973	2,193	31,166
1936	1,938	212	2,150
1937	1,135	206	1,341
Total	37,161	4,484	41,645

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 41,645 protected or known to be immune since 1928, fifty-three lost their immunity during the year and developed clinical diphtheria, or showed lesions from which diphtheria bacilli were isolated. These included six in which the primary Schick test had been read as negative and in which no further protection was considered necessary. Thirty-seven children who had been immunised were notified as suffering from diphtheria, but on observation in hospital were found to be suffering from other conditions.

Only 204 of the 41,645 children immunised or thought to be naturally immune during the last ten years have developed clinical diphtheria. In other words, loss of immunity appears to have occurred in less than 5 cases out of every thousand immunised, surely a very satisfactory result and one which amply justifies the

confidence placed in immunisation and the action of the Corporation in commending this method of protection to the public.

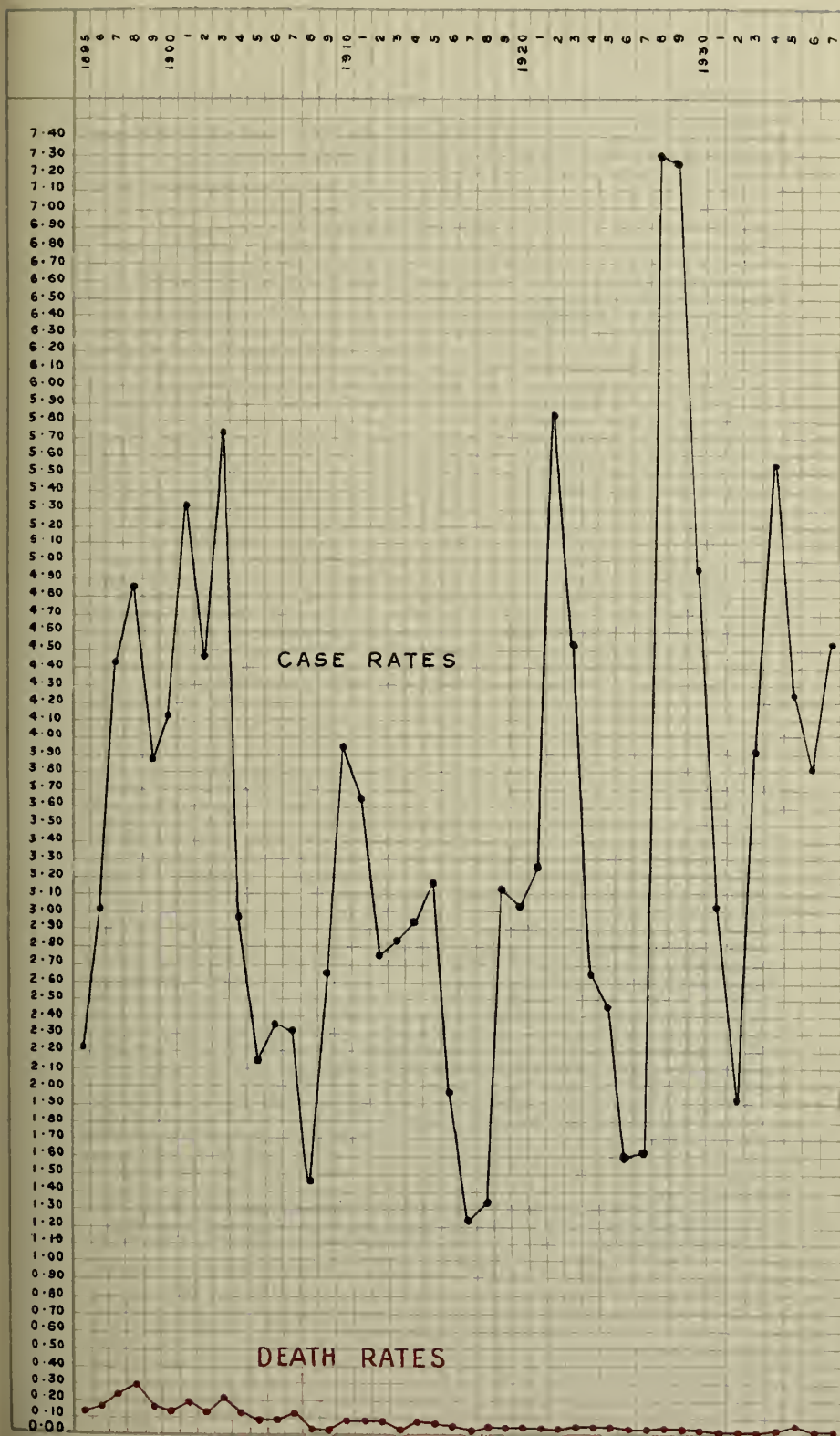
It can be justly claimed for immunisation that it protects without risk to the child, and at little cost to the community. But the measure of protection enjoyed by a community is the number of immune children under school age. This should not be less than one-third of the total. At this age, nine out of every ten children appear to be susceptible and when they contract the disease the fatality rate is usually high. An immune infant population would mean an immediate and drastic reduction both in the number of cases and in the death rate. It is for this we must strive.

I regret that I have to record the death after 36 hours illness, of a girl aged 13 who died from diphtheria, three years after her parents had been informed that though she had had the full course of injections her immunisation was incomplete. The gravis type of organism was recovered from the lesions. This is the first death from diphtheria among those who have attended the immunisation clinic.

Institutional Outbreaks.—During the year 70 cases of diphtheria were notified from four institutions in the city. Of these 61 were patients and the remaining 9 members of the staffs of the institutions.

School Outbreak.—From early October diphtheria was present in the infants department of a mixed school. The number of children in the department was 89. During the ten days prior to the Christmas Holidays three cases were admitted to hospital from this school and five other cases became ill before the end of the year. In all there were eleven recoveries and four deaths. All cases were due to the intermediate type of organism. None of the infected children had been immunised: indeed of the 198 children on the school roll only one child was found to have been protected previously. The unusual incidence of the disease, the high death-rate and the unprotected state of this school are a sad commentary on the apathy of the general public to protective inoculation. As usual when the existence of the outbreak became known there were reproaches and a rush by the parents of the unaffected children to make good their omission. But this late repentance could not compensate for the lives that had already been lost though it certainly did have the effect of staying the outbreak.

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES 1895 - 1937



Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of this disease reported during the year was 2,234 of which 2,101 or 94.0 per cent. were removed to hospital. The disease was of a mild type. There were 5 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.01.

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1927	773	1.62	6	0.01	0.01
1928	3,515	7.40	18	0.04	0.01
1929	3,473	7.26	29	0.06	0.02
1930	2,383	4.98	23	0.05	0.02
1931	1,467	3.02	12	0.02	0.01
1932	931	1.92	8	0.02	0.01
1933	1,906	3.93	9	0.02	0.02
1934	2,711	5.58	16	0.03	0.02
1935	2,082	4.27	5	0.01	0.01
1936	1,868	3.81	12	0.02	0.01
1937	2,234	4.54	5	0.01	0.01

Owing to the pressure on the accommodation at Seacroft Hospital the admissions of scarlet fever cases had to be restricted during the whole of the months of November and December and a waiting list established. The largest number on this list at any one time was 12. With the disease of such a mild type hospitalisation is only necessary in those cases with unsatisfactory home conditions or where members of the family are engaged in the preparation or distribution of food.

Outbreaks in Institutions.—Seventy-one cases of scarlet fever, of which sixteen were nurses, were notified from four institutions.

Return Cases.—Cases occurring in the same house within a period of 28 days from the discharge of a case from hospital are regarded as "return cases." Of the 1,997 cases discharged from Seacroft Hospital during the year 52 gave rise to return cases. This is equivalent to a rate of 2·6 per cent.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1927	14	0·03	2	0·00	0·01
1928	6	0·01	1	0·00	0·01
1929	14	0·03	3	0·01	0·01
1930	4	0·01	2	0·00	0·01
1931	10	0·02	2	0·00	0·01
1932	9	0·02	..	..	0·01
1933	10	0·02	1	0·00	0·01
1934	8	0·02	1	0·00	0·00
1935	5	0·01	..	..	0·00
1936	4	0·01	..	..	0·01
1937	16	0·03	3	0·01	0·00

The Enteric Group.—During the year 16 cases of enteric fever were notified of which 5 were due to *B. Typhosus* and 11 to *B. paratyphosus* "B." The ages of the patients ranged from eight months to 53 years.

Of those infected by the *Bacillus Typhosus* two males aged 32 and 53 and one female aged 24 recovered. One male aged 29 who was thought to be suffering from appendicitis was operated on but succumbed on the twenty-first day. One female aged 44, died

on the nineteenth day. In connection with this case it is interesting to note that a member of her household suffered from enteric fever eight years ago and was still under constant observation as a carrier.

The para-typhosus " B " was the cause of death of a baby girl aged eleven weeks. Recoveries were recorded in females aged eleven months, 6, 8, 16, 22, and 33 years, and in males of eight months, 2, 5, and 11 years.

Careful and exhaustive investigations were made into all cases, and with the exception of the explanations noted above and that of a female aged 24 who was nursing a case of enteric fever outside Leeds, the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive in any of the cases to say where the source of infection lay.

Enteric Fever Carriers.—In the reports for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 reference was made to a girl, now aged 21, and a woman aged 52 who were chronic carriers. During 1937 examinations of the faeces of both women were carried out at three monthly intervals, with positive results on each occasion.

Enteric Fever carriers and Sulphonamide P.—Since favourable reports have been published on Sulphonamide P. as a bactericide in the human subject and also in the enteric carrier state in guinea pigs it was decided after the fullest explanation and with the consent of the relatives of each carrier to try the effect of this treatment. Stools and urine were examined and in each case found positive. A course of two half gramme tablets was given four times a day during alternate weeks for six weeks, the stools and urine being examined weekly. The younger carrier complained of fainting turns—an unusual experience for her—while the elder complained of marked dryness of the skin and mucosa and disinclination for effort. The only benefit gained from the treatment was that in each case the urine ceased to exhibit the bacilli. In neither case were the faeces ever free from the organism.

Measles.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 2,373 as compared with 8,744 reported in 1936. There were 9 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·02.

German Measles.—The number of cases of german measles notified was 312. There were no deaths.

MEASLES (EXCLUDING GERMAN MEASLES).

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1922	9,932	21·28	152	0·33	0·15
1923	4,683	9·97	50	0·11	0·14
1924	6,654	14·11	46	0·10	0·12
1925	5,100	10·78	39	0·08	0·14
1926	7,076	14·95	19	0·04	0·09
1927	8,569	17·94	117	0·24	0·09
1928	3,638	7·66	21	0·04	0·11
1929	9,486	19·82	102	0·21	0·09
1930	913	1·91	2	0·00	0·11
1931	10,955	22·52	56	0·12	0·08
1932	3,540	7·30	52	0·11	0·08
1933	3,973	8·19	22	0·05	0·05
1934	10,576	21·75	90	0·19	0·09
1935	1,341	2·75	4	0·01	0·03
1936	8,744	17·85	49	0·10	0·07
1937	2,373	4·82	9	0·02	0·02

GERMAN MEASLES.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths LEEDS.	Deaths in England and Wales.
1922 ..	146	0·31	..	15
1923 ..	541	1·15	..	17
1924 ..	383	0·81	..	12
1925 ..	201	0·43	..	42
1926 ..	626	1·32	1	35
1927 ..	95	0·20	..	20
1928 ..	41	0·09	..	12
1929 ..	1,256	2·62	..	31
1930 ..	343	0·72	..	27
1931 ..	101	0·21	..	16
1932 ..	86	0·18	..	7
1933 ..	119	0·25	..	11
1934 ..	2,495	5·13	..	8
1935 ..	501	1·03	..	11
1936 ..	427	0·87	1	13
1937 ..	312	0·63	..	

WHOOPIG COUGH.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate. LEEDS.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1927	44	0·09	0·09
1928	36	0·08	0·08
1929	107	0·22	0·16
1930	32	0·07	0·05
1931	43	0·09	0·06
1932	41	0·08	0·07
1933	28	0·06	0·06
1934	25	0·05	0·05
1935	48	0·10	0·04
1936	28	0·06	0·05
1937	19	0·04	0·04

AGES AT DEATH FROM WHOOPING COUGH.

1937	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	Total.
No. of deaths	10	6	..	1	1	1	..	19

Whooping Cough.—This disease not being notifiable in Leeds the actual number of cases occurring in the city cannot be ascertained. There was however a decrease in the number of deaths, 19 during the year as compared with 28 recorded in 1936. The death-rate was 0·04.

ERYSIPELAS.

Year.	Cases notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate Leeds.	Death-rate England and Wales.
1927	320	0·67	18	0·04	0·02
1928	361	0·76	19	0·04	0·02
1929	349	0·73	19	0·04	0·03
1930	423	0·88	23	0·05	0·03
1931	317	0·65	22	0·05	0·03
1932	289	0·60	22	0·05	0·02
1933	353	0·73	15	0·03	0·03
1934	418	0·86	28	0·06	0·04
1935	301	0·62	23	0·05	0·03
1936	291	0·59	24	0·05	0·02
1937	270	0·55	7	0·01	

Erysipelas.—Another decrease was recorded in the number of notifications of this disease, 270 cases being notified as compared with 291 reported during the previous year. The deaths numbered 7 which gives a death-rate of 0·01. Only on two previous occasions since 1894 when the disease was first made notifiable in Leeds has the death-rate been so low. Of the 270 cases notified, 138 received hospital treatment. Further reference to these will be found in the report of the Medical Superintendent of the City Fever Hospital. (Page 61).

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified during the year. There were 9 deaths.

Malaria.—One death occurred from this disease during 1937.

Dysentery.—No case of this disease was reported during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Only one case was notified during 1937.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.—There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of this disease, 16 being reported as compared with 21 last year. Five cases were removed to hospital. There were 13 deaths, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.03 and a case fatality rate of 81.3 per cent.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—The figures for the year are given below, viz. :—

Disease.	Cases notified.		Case-rate per 1,000 population		Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000. population	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Puerperal Fever ..	76	198	0.16	0.40	10	6	0.02	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	107		0.22		..	..	..	..

The following letter signed by the Medical Officer of Health was sent to all general medical practitioners and superintendents of hospitals in the city on September 28th.

“ Dear Sir/Madam,

Public Health Act, 1936.

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA TO INCLUDE
PUERPERAL FEVER.

I have to inform you that the term ‘ Puerperal Fever ’ has been omitted from the definition of ‘ Notifiable Disease ’ (Public Health Act, 1936—Section 343), and that as from Friday next, the 1st October, 1937, the obligation imposed on general medical practitioners by Part III of the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations 1926 to notify cases of puerperal pyrexia will include the obligation to notify conditions at present notifiable as puerperal fever under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts.

This means that any febrile condition occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100·4°F. (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours, or has recurred during that period, should in future be notified as Puerperal Pyrexia."

Of the 59 cases of puerperal fever, 39 (66·1 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 14 (23·7 per cent.) in doctors' practices, and 6 (10·2 per cent.) in the practice of midwives.

One case was removed to Seacroft Hospital and 51 were treated in the special isolation ward at the Maternity Hospital.

The cases of puerperal pyrexia were distributed as follows :— 118 (84·9 per cent.) in institutions, 7 (5·0 per cent.) in doctors' practices, and 14 (10·1 per cent.) in midwives' practices.

This subject is further dealt with in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare on page 154.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Forty-two cases of this disease were reported during the year, a decrease of 17 cases as compared with the previous year.

DAY OF ONSET FROM BIRTH.

1937.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	10th-15th	15th-20th	20th-25th
No. of Cases	1	-	1	1	1	1	4	3	7	3	12	5	3

The results of treatment were as follows :—

Recovery apparently perfect	..	38
Sight of both eyes affected	..	—
Still under treatment	..	—
Died from other diseases	..	3
Result not known	..	1

This subject is further dealt with in the section on Maternity and Child Welfare on pages 153 and 166.

INFLUENZA.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1927	173	0·36	0·57
1928	100	0·21	0·20
1929	568	1·19	0·74
1930	59	0·12	0·13
1931	125	0·26	0·36
1932	116	0·24	0·33
1933	258	0·53	0·57
1934	33	0·07	0·14
1935	102	0·21	0·18
1936	64	0·13	0·15
1937	181	0·37	0·45

AGES AT DEATH FROM INFLUENZA.

1937	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
No. of Deaths	16	7	3	2	10	17	50	76	181

Influenza.—An outbreak of influenza occurred during the first quarter of the year when 163 deaths were recorded. The total deaths for the complete year was 181 and the death-rate 0·37. Most of the deaths (69·6 per cent.) occurred in the age group 45+.

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS DEATHS UNDER TWO YEARS
WITH RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Leeds.	England and Wales.
1927	88	11·3	6·7
1928	105	13·7	7·2
1929	86	11·6	8·3
1930	34	4·5	6·2
1931	68	9·4	5·9
1932	106	15·1	6·6
1933	104	15·7	7·0
1934	76	10·6	5·4
1935	62	8·6	5·6
1936	71	9·7	5·7
1937	65	8·9	5·8

Epidemic (Summer) Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths of children under two years of age from this disease. The number of deaths was 65 and the death-rate 8·9 per 1,000 births as compared with 71 deaths during 1936 and a death-rate of 9·7.

DEATHS FROM DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS UNDER TWO YEARS AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS
IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

1937.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Deaths	3	4	3	3	3	5	13	7	5	8	6	5	65
Barom. (inches) ..	29.62	29.41	29.53	29.76	29.88	29.93	29.86	29.97	29.81	29.92	29.90	29.78	29.78
Attached Ther. °F. . .	55.63	56.33	54.09	59.08	61.46	65.78	66.06	67.54	62.72	60.85	55.81	54.50	60.06
Dry Bulb	41.69	43.19	41.38	51.79	57.00	62.49	65.27	66.10	59.63	53.29	45.29	41.63	52.40
Wet Bulb	39.73	41.15	39.03	49.02	53.17	58.43	60.10	62.31	55.95	50.60	42.94	39.68	49.34
Humidity	84.48	84.06	79.84	81.35	77.58	77.60	74.29	80.27	78.92	82.46	79.77	83.51	80.34
Mn. of highest reading ..	46.50	47.54	46.06	58.07	63.57	68.80	70.39	72.75	65.06	57.68	49.57	45.03	57.59
„ lowest „	36.11	36.93	34.06	42.71	46.07	52.31	55.96	55.21	50.46	45.86	38.93	34.91	44.13
„ daily range ..	10.39	10.61	12.00	15.36	17.50	16.49	14.43	17.54	14.60	11.82	10.64	10.11	13.46
Total rainfall (inches) ..	2.50	5.54	3.26	2.44	2.67	2.48	2.43	1.03	1.40	2.18	1.21	2.53	29.67
Sunshine (hours) ..	13.42	62.00	61.25	65.75	163.08	149.42	134.83	152.83	96.42	57.33	54.17	21.33	1,031.83

The meteorological data are compiled from returns sent us by Mr. Ricketts, the Curator of the Museum

They are uncorrected readings, made at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1927	477	1.00	0.95
1928	485	1.02	0.79
1929	825	1.72	1.11
1930	413	0.86	0.70
1931	500	1.03	0.84
1932	497	1.02	0.74
1933	485	1.00	0.74
1934	378	0.78	0.71
1935	374	0.77	0.66
1936	419	0.86	0.69
1937	453	0.92	

AGES AT DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

1937	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
No. of Deaths	81	28	13	4	12	40	143	132	453

Pneumonia.—During the year 976 notifications of pneumonia were received of which 751 were primary and 225 influenzal. The attack-rate for the two varieties of pneumonia based on the notifications received was 1.53 and 0.46 respectively, as compared with 1.32 and 0.19 for the previous year and an average of 1.47 and 0.23 for the previous five years.

Of the cases, 481 were notified during the first quarter of the year when influenza was prevalent. The number of deaths reported from all forms of pneumonia was 453 representing a death-rate of 0.92.

BRONCHITIS.

Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1927	351	0.73	0.84
1928	343	0.72	0.59
1929	559	1.17	0.84
1930	278	0.58	0.49
1931	355	0.73	0.63
1932	299	0.62	0.51
1933	342	0.71	0.52
1934	224	0.46	0.42
1935	230	0.47	0.39
1936	245	0.50	0.43
1937	236	0.48	

AGES AT DEATH FROM BRONCHITIS.

1937	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
No. of Deaths	15	3	1	..	1	9	70	137	236

Bronchitis.—The number of deaths was 236 as compared with 245 last year, the respective death-rates being 0.48 and 0.50. As usual, more than half the deaths occurred in the age groups 65 and over.

CANCER.

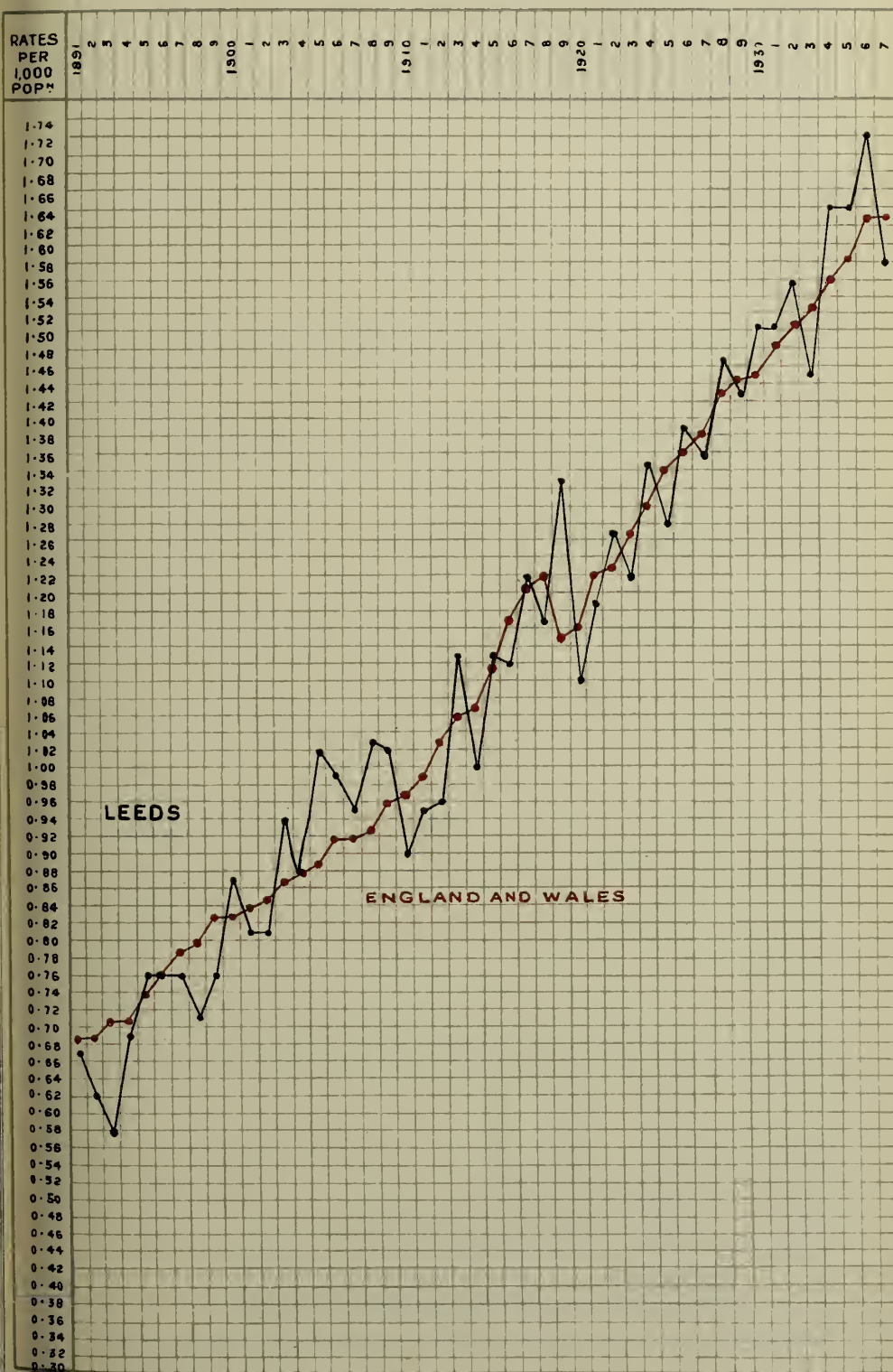
Year.	Deaths.	Death-Rate. LEEDS.	Death-Rate England and Wales.
1927	649	1.36	1.38
1928	698	1.47	1.43
1929	684	1.43	1.44
1930	728	1.52	1.45
1931	740	1.52	1.48
1932	760	1.57	1.51
1933	706	1.46	1.53
1934	801	1.65	1.56
1935	803	1.65	1.59
1936	843	1.72	1.62
1937	777	1.58	1.63

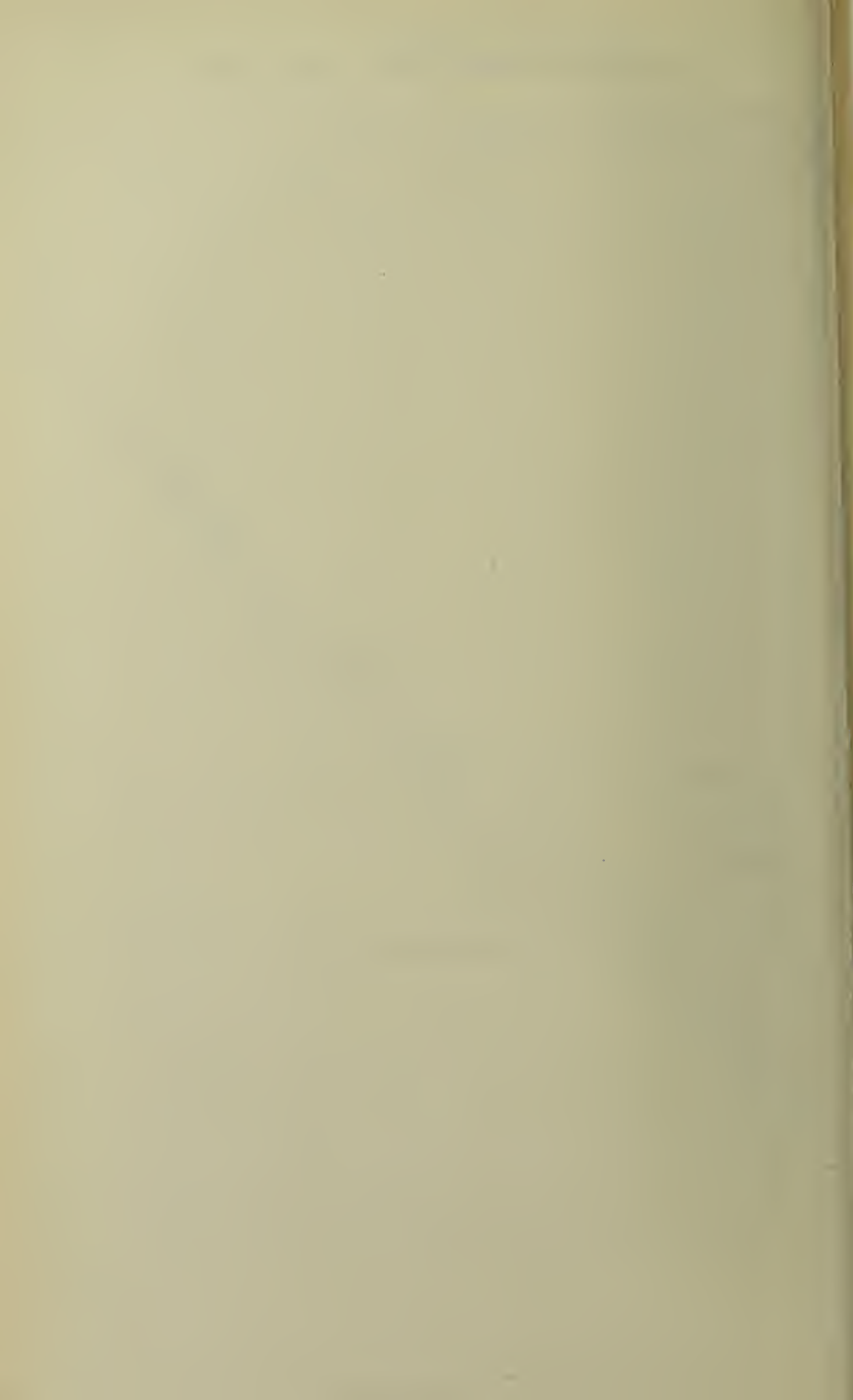
AGES AT DEATH FROM CANCER.

1937.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males	3	29	160	189	381
Females	4	38	182	172	396
Total	7	67	342	361	777

Cancer.—It is gratifying to note a decrease of 7.8 per cent. in the number of deaths from this disease, these being 777 as compared with 843 for the previous year. There was a decrease of 40 male and 26 female deaths. The deaths have been classified under the same groupings for the past six years and are shown in table form. As will be seen from this table the fall in the incidence in 1937 was chiefly in cancer of the buccal cavity and digestive organs, while cancer of the respiratory organs continued to show an increase.

CANCER DEATH RATE.— 1891-1937





1937.—DEATHS FROM CANCER IN WARDS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ANATOMICAL SITE OF THE DISEASE.

Ward.	Buccal cavity and pharynx.		Digestive organs and peritoneum.		Respiratory organs.		Uterus.	Female genital organs.		Breast.		Male genito-urinary organs.	Skin.		Other or unspecified organs.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Mill Hill and South..	1	1	8	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	5
Westfield ..	2	..	9	3	7	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	11
Blenheim ..	..	1	7	9	6	..	7	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	22
Central ..	2	..	10	6	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	17	11
Woodhouse ..	1	..	13	6	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	19	12
North ..	..	..	10	10	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	14	15
Far Headingley ..	..	..	10	4	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	6	..	1	1	18	15
Hyde Park ..	..	..	6	8	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	20
Kirkstall ..	1	..	9	11	8	..	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	19	20
Burnantofts ..	..	..	6	6	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	2	8	13
Harehills ..	1	..	13	8	6	1	4	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	23	20
Potternewton ..	1	..	5	10	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	10	19
Roundhay ..	1	..	9	7	5	2	3	1	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	20	27
Cross Gates & Templenewsam	2	..	5	14	1	..	3	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	18
Richmond Hill ..	1	1	1	11	3	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	13
Osmondthorpe ..	1	..	7	10	4	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	20	19	13
East Hunslet ..	..	..	12	8	6	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	11
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	1	..	6	4	4	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	14
West Hunslet ..	..	..	13	10	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	20	15	19
Beeston ..	..	..	10	13	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	6	9
Holbeck (South) ..	..	..	4	4	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	10
Holbeck (North) ..	2	..	4	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	8	14	9
Armley and New Wortley ..	..	..	3	7	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	2	..	1	10	9	17
Upper Armley ..	..	..	4	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	19	17	3
Bramley ..	1	2	11	3	6	2	4	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	29	18
Farnley and Wortley ..	1	..	15	8	4	..	2	1	5	..	..	6	..	3	2	..	..
1937—City ..	19	5	210	190	90	14	66	19	75	..	..	47	1	14	27	381	396
1936—City ..	33	6	248	193	65	16	71	27	80	1	..	40	2	32	27	421	422	

DEATHS FROM CANCER SINCE 1932 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO YEARS, AND THE ANATOMICAL SITE
OF THE DISEASE.

Year.	Buccal cavity and pharynx.		Digestive organs and peritoneum.		Respiratory organs.		Uterus.	Female genital organs.		Breast.		Male genito-urinary organs.	Skin.		Other or unspecified organs.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		F.	M.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1932	44	5	208	181	58	16	64	20	1	82		31	5	1	20	24	367	393
1933	29	2	209	167	57	20	53	18	1	64		34	1	..	22	29	353	353
1934	36	9	243	155	64	27	62	14	1	94		37	1	4	25	29	407	394
1935	31	2	223	200	72	22	69	23	..	61		36	1	5	25	33	388	415
1936	33	6	248	193	65	16	71	27	1	80		40	2	2	32	27	421	422
1937	19	5	210	190	90	14	66	19	..	75		47	1	..	14	27	381	396

CANCER DEATH-RATES, ELEVEN LARGE TOWNS, ALSO ENGLAND
AND WALES.

	Year 1925.	Year 1926.	Year 1927.	Year 1928.	Year 1929.	Year 1930.	Year 1931.	Year 1932.	Year 1933.	Year 1934.	Year 1935.	Year 1936.
London ..	1.44	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.55	1.57	1.64	1.61	1.65	1.72	1.69	1.78
Birmingham..	1.29	1.31	1.39	1.37	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.47	1.44	1.47	1.55	1.61
Liverpool ..	1.21	1.18	1.16	1.33	1.34	1.27	1.34	1.40	1.47	1.53	1.56	1.58
Manchester ..	1.40	1.49	1.45	1.49	1.56	1.52	1.63	1.69	1.57	1.69	1.79	1.69
Sheffield ..	1.33	1.19	1.39	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.44	1.33	1.51	1.53	1.54	1.64
Leeds ..	1.28	1.41	1.37	1.46	1.44	1.52	1.53	1.58	1.48	1.64	1.65	1.72
Bristol ..	1.32	1.26	1.43	1.45	1.39	1.50	1.49	1.54	1.45	1.58	1.66	1.65
Hull ..	1.20	1.46	1.45	1.47	1.40	1.36	1.28	1.45	1.33	1.50	1.54	1.43
Bradford ..	1.42	1.63	1.59	1.55	1.58	1.61	1.68	1.71	1.76	1.64	1.90	1.83
Newcastle ..	1.32	1.19	1.20	1.54	1.38	1.39	1.30	1.45	1.44	1.57	1.53	1.45
Nottingham ..	1.25	1.38	1.49	1.44	1.52	1.43	1.51	1.44	1.35	1.47	1.46	1.52
England and Wales ..	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.42	1.44	1.45	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.56	1.59	1.62

The rates are calculated from figures given in the Registrar General's Annual Reports.

Food Poisoning.—In the month of July a medical practitioner notified the Department that four people in one household were suffering from acute abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhoea. After a full investigation had been made suspicion fell on an opened tin of condensed milk. Bacteriological examination of the contents of the tin disclosed the presence of *B. Aertrycke*. A tin of milk from the same source was purchased and found to be sterile. Examinations of the faeces of the four persons affected also revealed the presence of *B. Aertrycke*. All four patients recovered.

A waitress was sent to hospital by her medical attendant with a history of food poisoning, which on investigation was found not to be supported by any evidence whatsoever.

A girl aged 5 was suspected to have died from food poisoning, but post mortem examination revealed the cause of death as Enteritis. The Coroner returned a verdict of "Natural Causes."

Anthrax.—In May a communication was received by the Department from the Medical Officer of Health of a London Borough that infected hides handled by a man suffering from Anthrax had been sent to a Leeds Tannery. One of the directors of the firm involved was interviewed and it was ascertained that these hides had been immersed in a solution of sodium sulphide and slaked lime for a period of two days before being tanned and made into leather. No further action was taken and no illness suspicious of Anthrax has come to light among the employees or customers of this firm.

Handling of Food, etc., by Infected Persons.—It was not found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930, during the year under review.

AMBULANCE WORK.

Municipal Ambulance Service.—The scheme for the unification of the municipal ambulance services in the city became operative on September 1st, 1937. Previously, the ambulances were controlled by three Committees of the Corporation, viz., Watch (accidents and sudden illness in streets, workshops, etc.), Health (maternity, tuberculosis and infectious diseases cases) and Public Assistance (accidents and illness cases removed to municipal general hospitals, lunacy and mental, and other Public Assistance cases).

During recent years, with the increased demand for ambulance transport, it became apparent that the service with its tripartite control had many imperfections, not the least of which was the lack of co-ordination between the three sections of the service.

To overcome these defects the Council, in 1937, decided to unify the three sections of its ambulance service and to concentrate the combined service at a Central Ambulance Station, the administrative control being vested in the Health Committee, with a Supervisory Officer of that Committee in charge under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. For obvious reasons, the infectious diseases ambulances were excluded from the scheme.

The decision of the Council was duly carried out, and as from September 1st, 1937, the ambulances of the three Committees previously referred to were transferred to the Health Committee.

Pending the erection of a Central Ambulance Station, the ambulances are temporarily housed in the Donisthorpe Street repair depôt of the Transport Department. This arrangement, however, cannot be regarded as permanent, as with the growth of municipal omnibus transport, the whole of the accommodation at the depôt will be required for the Transport Department's vehicles.

It should be pointed out, that with the present complement of staff and vehicles it is possible to deal with only one particular section of hospital cases, namely, admissions to and discharges from the municipal hospitals. This somewhat arbitrary demarcation has naturally caused confusion and some degree of resentment in the minds of the public. With the limitations of the present garage accommodation, however, the restriction is unavoidable.

The proposal for the erection of a new station is well advanced. Plans have been prepared, and it is hoped that the erection of the station will not be long delayed. The site for the station is situated in Saxton Lane, and has been acquired from the Housing Committee.

The new station will provide better facilities both for garaging and servicing, while the staff accommodation will be greatly improved. The establishment of the station will also have the advantage of making the whole administration of this service more efficient.

PATIENTS REMOVED.

Type of Case.	Number removed.
Accident	554
Illness	159
Maternity	747
Tuberculosis	258
Hospital	2,361
Public Assistance	146
Mental	71
Lunacy	26
Special treatment	431
Others	372
Total	5,125

MONTHLY RECORD OF CASES.

Month.	No. of cases.	Average No. of cases per day.	Mileage. Miles.	Average Mileage per case. Miles.	Average time per case. Mins.	Maximum No. of cases per day.		Minimum No. of cases per day.		Fruitless journeys.	
						Cases.	No. of days.	Cases.	No. of days.	Number	% of patients carried.
Sept.	1,209	40·3	7,754	6·41	35·45	60	1	18	1	18	1·48
Oct.	1,214	40·4	7,620	6·27	34·96	84	1	8	1	12	0·98
Nov.	1,336	44·5	7,868	5·88	35·23	66	1	15	1	24	1·79
Dec.	1,366	44·0	8,709	6·37	35·67	68	1	13	1	35	2·56
Total	5,125	..	31,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
Average	..	42·0	..	6·23	35·33	..	..	..	..	..	1·73

Prior to the unification of the ambulance service maternity and tuberculosis cases were removed by the ambulances based on Seacroft Hospital. A record of the work done in this connection, from January 1st to August 31st, 1937, is given below.

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—

Ambulance Work.—During the year under review 4,785 cases were removed by the ambulances to Seacroft Hospital, Killingbeck Sanatorium and other hospitals or lying-in institutions. Over and above these, 340 other journeys were made for the transference of patients from one institution to another or for returning patients home on discharge from hospital.

The following are details of the cases removed to hospital by the ambulances, viz. :—

Smallpox	..	..	..	..	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	2,169
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	1,175
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	16
Measles	..	..	..	..	71
Other diseases	..	..	..	..	217
Tuberculosis	}	From Jan. 1st	..	..	202
Maternity		to Aug. 31st	..	..	935
TOTAL				..	<u>4,758</u>

(as compared with 3,615 in 1936).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 36,758, compared with 52,521 during 1936.

There are now four ambulances for infectious diseases and four bedding vans.

Disinfection.—The following work was done by the disinfecting staff, viz. :—

Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	4,258
Rooms	..	..	..	..	6,926
Beds and Mattresses	..	..	..	..	4,571
Articles of bed linen	..	..	..	..	38,008
Articles of clothing	..	..	..	..	36,677
Other articles	..	..	..	..	5,238

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 350 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 27,152.

Verminous Persons.—The number of verminous persons dealt with at the cleansing station was 1,140 (including 220 children referred from the Education Department) while 521 rooms, 38 houses, and 15,926 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfested.

Disinfestation.—The following table shows the work done during the year at the Disinfesting Station, Stanley Road.

1. Number of articles fumigated by H.C.N. . .	159,302
2. " " " disinfected by steam . .	51,929
3. " " houses dealt with	3,157
4. Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(a) Adults . . . . .	..
(b) Children . . . . .	..
5. Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(a) No. of articles	4,244
(b) No. of houses	1,394
6. Refusal to allow fumigation :—	
(a) Objection to fumigation . . . .	..
(b) Other reasons . . . . .	..
7. Number of articles destroyed	2,037
8. Claims for damage or loss :—	
(a) Claims not accepted	49
(b) Claims accepted	38
(c) Cost	£22 10s. 5d.
(d) Damage due to fire in container . .	..
9. Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam . .	12,198
(b) No. of houses	575
10. Work undertaken for other authorities :—	
(a) No. of articles fumigated . . . .	..
(b) No. of articles steam disinfected . .	982
(c) No. of houses . . . . .	..
11. Work undertaken by private contractors for the Corporation (included in figures under items 1, 2 and 3 :—	
(a) No. of articles fumigated	4,585
(b) No. of articles steam disinfected . .	1,672
(c) No. of houses	120

This subject is again referred to on pages 242 and 261.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The following is a complete summary of the work done for the Health Department by the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Leeds University Medical School, under the supervision of Professor James W. McLeod, the City Bacteriologist.

GENERAL.

Nature of pathological or bacteriological investigation.	Number of specimens.
Diphtheria—	
Swabs for Kleb Loeffler bacillus	4,319
Virulence Tests	6
Scarlet—	
Swabs for haemolytic streptococci	171
Tuberculosis—	
Sputum for tubercle bacillus	1,711
Sputum for tubercle bacillus (concentration tests) ..	13
Typhoid—	
Faeces and urine for typhoid group of organisms ..	175
Agglutination (Widal) Test for typhoid group ..	41
Other—	
Sputum for organisms	28
Chest fluid for organisms	8
Pus for organisms	10
Urine for organisms, cells, and T.B.	38
Blood for organisms	6
Guinea Pig Inoculations—	
Pathological Fluids	6
Milk for guinea pig inoculation	168
Food Investigations—	
Milk for bacterial count .. .. .	..
Foodstuffs for bacteriological examination	34
Water Investigations—	
Water bacteriological examinations	46
Miscellaneous Examinations—	
Throat swabs for organisms	7
Faeces for organisms	1
Cerebro-spinal fluid	35
Other examinations	35
Total	6,858

LEEDS CITY HOSPITAL
(Seacroft).

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1937.

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Superintendent.

Admissions.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 3,712, as compared with 3,181 in 1936. The increase in the total number of admissions was due chiefly to the higher incidence of scarlet fever. This reached a maximum during the last three weeks of the year when the accommodation of the Hospital was somewhat taxed, but at no time was it necessary to refuse admission to notified cases.

The daily average number of patients in Hospital during 1937 was 321.4 as compared with 293.3 in 1936. The greatest number of patients in Hospital at any one time was 451 and this figure was reached during the month of December and the smallest number was 254 in the month of August. The average stay in hospital of the 3,580 patients who completed treatment during the year was 33.7 days which is slightly less than the comparative figure of 34.9 days in the year 1936.

The number of deaths from all causes during 1937 was 65, which gives a hospital mortality of 1.8 per cent., as compared with 2.4 per cent. in 1936 and 2.2 per cent. in 1935. More than half of the deaths were caused by diphtheria and the fall in the total mortality was due to the very low mortality from streptococcal infections.

The number of direct admissions from outside the city boundaries was 14, and the various notifications and the districts from which they were admitted are shown below :—

Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	Dewsbury	..	2
				Castleford	..	1
				West Riding	..	3
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	West Riding	..	2
				Pickering	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	Dewsbury	..	2
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	Morley..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	Morley..	..	1
Healthy baby admitted with mother				Dewsbury	..	1
Total						14

In the course of the year 236 patients suffering with infectious diseases were admitted from other hospitals and institutions in the city.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—The new staff dining room was completed early in the year and was immediately put into service for staff nurses and probationer nurses. The old dining rooms were renovated and modernised, the one vacated by the nurses being allotted to the sisters. The staff dining rooms are now well able to meet the requirements of the hospital and their capacity is such that they will be able to deal with any normal increase in the nursing establishment which may take place.

A scheme has recently been approved whereby the isolation accommodation of the hospital is to be increased and improved by the building of 80 single bedded cubicles. Plans are in course of preparation and it is hoped that building operations will be commenced before the end of the year.

Smallpox Hospital.—No cases of smallpox were treated during the year.

Meteorological Records.—Daily observations were made and are summarised on pages 67 and 68. At the request of the Air Ministry records of visibility were kept during the winter months.

Diphtheria.—The number of admissions of diphtheria remained fairly constant throughout the year and at no time was there any great pressure on the accommodation. The number of patients admitted was 1,016. This is a slight increase over the figure for 1936 which was 852, but is considerably lower than the comparative figures for 1935 and 1934 which were 1,309 and 2,201 respectively. The number discharged on completion of treatment was 996 in respect of whom the average stay in hospital was 42·2 days.

Death-rate.—Deaths attributed in part or in whole to diphtheria numbered 38, which gives a case mortality rate of 3·8 per cent., as compared with 3·7 per cent. in 1936. When 104 patients who were ultimately diagnosed as “carriers” are subtracted the case mortality rate for 892 clinical cases of diphtheria is 4·3 per cent. In one case included under diphtheria, death was due to miliary tuberculosis, a mild diphtheritic infection of the nose being merely a contributory cause of death.

Type of Disease.—This calls for no special comment. The type of infection in the city was generally less severe than in the recent epidemic years but small localised outbreaks of a virulent type occurred.

Forms of the Disease.—The patients who completed treatment were classified as follows:—

Form of Infection.	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total Cases.	Deaths.
Faucial and naso-pharyngeal	771	77·4	29
Faucial and laryngeal ..	21	2·1	6
Laryngeal and tracheo-bronchial	17	1·7	2
Nasal	81	8·1	1
Diphtheritic otitis	2	0·2	—
Carriers	104	10·5	—
Total	996	100·0	38

Complications.—Post-diphtheritic paralysis was seen in 111 patients or 11·6 per cent. of recoveries, as compared with 9·0 per cent. in the year 1936. The incidence of paralysis, which may be considered to be near the normal, is in keeping with the type of diphtheria admitted to the hospital during the year under consideration. With the exception of myocarditis, other complications were infrequent but otitis media was seen in 13 patients.

COMPLICATIONS.

	Number of patients.	Percentage of total patients.
Paralysis :		
All types	111	11·6
Eye	43	4·5
Palate	93	9·7
Pharynx	4	0·4
Other types	17	1·8

Laryngeal Diphtheria.—The incidence of laryngeal diphtheria remained low and of the 996 cases of diphtheria under treatment during the year only 38 (3·8 per cent.) showed evidence of laryngeal involvement. Twelve patients required tracheotomy for relief of laryngeal obstruction and of these seven died. One was complicated

by broncho-pneumonia before admission to hospital, and two others showed a diphtheritic broncho-pneumonia on post mortem examination.

Type of Disease.	Number of patients.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Laryngeal	3	2	66·7
Faucial and laryngeal ..	9	5	55·6
All types	12	7	58·3

Amended Diagnosis.—Revision of diagnosis was necessary in 175 cases which is equivalent to 17·2 per cent. of all cases admitted with a notified diagnosis of diphtheria. Details of the final diagnosis are given below :—

DIPHTHERIA REVISIONS, 1937.

Acute Coryza	3
Adenitis, Cervical	1
Bronchitis	4
Chickenpox	1
Laryngitis	4
Measles	2
No evidence of disease	3
Otitis Media	1
Pharyngitis	1
Pneumonia	3
Quinsy	7
Retropharyngeal abscess	1
Scarlet fever	11
Stomatitis	1
Tonsillitis	130
Tuberculosis	2
Total	<u>175</u>

Cross Infection.—The number of diphtheria patients who developed a second infection while in hospital was 31, or 3.1 per cent. Of these 9 were incubating the disease on admission to hospital and if these are excluded the number is reduced to 22, or 2.2 per cent. Chickenpox, which is extremely difficult to control in a ward outbreak, was the commonest cross infection; 15 patients developed this disease. The figures in brackets show the number of patients who were incubating the second infection on admission to hospital.

Chickenpox	..	..	..	15	(4)
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	13	(2)
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	2	(2)
Measles	..	..	..	1	(1)
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	31	(9)
					<hr/>

Scarlet Fever.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 2,101 and the number treated to completion 1,999, as compared with 1,721 and 1,747 respectively in 1936. The stay in hospital averaged 33.5 days as against 34.6 days in 1936. A sudden increase in the number of admissions took place during the last three months of the year and reached a maximum in December.

Return Cases.—These numbered 52 or 2.6 per cent. of the 1,997 patients discharged from hospital after scarlet fever. Of the 45 patients who were considered to have given rise to return cases, 28 showed no evidence of complications while in hospital and 17 showed complications as follows:—adenitis 5, otitis media 4, lesions of the skin 4, adenitis and rhinitis 2, rhinitis 1, and relapse 1. One infecting case gave rise to 4 return cases and 4 to two each.

Case Mortality.—Two deaths took place in patients suffering from scarlet fever, a mortality rate of 0.1 per cent. One death occurred on the seventh day of disease in a child with septic scarlet fever, and the other was due to cerebellar abscess.

Type of Disease.—This shows no change from the mild form of scarlet fever which has been the prevailing type in recent years. Scarlet fever of a septic type was seen in 9 patients, one of whom died, but no patient was admitted with the true toxic form of the disease.

Complications.—The complication rate showed little difference by comparison with previous years. Otitis media, although showing a decrease compared with the previous year, remains one of the commonest complications of scarlet fever and is seen almost as frequently as cervical adenitis. The incidence of nephritis has fallen and this complication now holds a position of secondary importance, but that of endocarditis appears to be rising and in 1937 was a cause of prolonged stay in hospital, and, in some cases, of disability which will probably be permanent. The cause of the increased frequency of endocarditis is difficult to explain in view of the mild type of scarlet fever now prevailing.

One case is worthy of special note.

A girl of 12 years suffered with a mild attack of scarlet fever complicated by double otorrhoea. At the end of the 5th week of disease she developed meningitis and a profuse growth of haemolytic streptococci was obtained from the cerebro-spinal fluid. She was treated by the oral administration of sulphonamide and made a rapid and complete recovery. It is interesting to note that the cerebro-spinal fluid became sterile within 24 hours of the administration of sulphonamide.

Complication.	Number.	Percentage incidence.
Adenitis (suppurative in 9 cases)	121	6·6
Albuminuria ..	22	1·1
Arthritis	25	1·3
Endocarditis ..	15	0·8
Nephritis	5	0·3
Otitis media ..	118	5·9
Relapse	19	0·9
Rhinitis	65	3·3
Total ..	390	20·2

Amended Diagnosis.—It was found necessary to revise the notified diagnosis in 93 cases, which is equivalent to 4·4 per cent.

of all cases admitted to hospital with a notified diagnosis of scarlet fever. Details of the final diagnosis are as follows :—

SCARLET FEVER REVISIONS, 1937.

Abscess of buttock	..	..	..	..	1
Acute coryza	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	1
Cellulitis of foot and leg	..	..	..	..	1
Dentition	..	..	..	..	2
Dermatitis, pustular	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	4
Erythema, medicamentosas	..	..	..	..	1
Erythema, multiforme	..	..	..	..	3
Erythema, simplex	..	..	..	..	13
Erythema, toxic	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	..	..	..	..	2
Measles	..	..	..	..	6
No evidence of disease	..	..	..	..	4
Pharyngitis	..	..	..	..	1
Pityriasis	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	4
Rubella	..	..	..	..	10
Thrush	..	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	26
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	..	..	..	..	1
Urticaria	..	..	..	..	3
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	2
					—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	93
					==

Cross Infection.—The cross infection rate remains low. The number of patients suffering from scarlet fever who developed a second infection while in hospital was 35 which is 1·7 per cent. of all cases. Chickenpox, which occurred in epidemic form during the latter part of the year, gave rise to a large proportion of these cross infections. One outbreak of chickenpox in a scarlet fever ward was due to the introduction of a case of herpes zoster.

Chickenpox	..	..	..	21	(4)
Measles ..	..	..	..	8	(3)
Diphtheria	..	..	..	6	
				<hr/>	
TOTAL	..			35	(7)
				<hr/>	

Double Infection.—A second infection was found to be present on admission in 18 patients. The concurrent diseases were chickenpox 12 cases, diphtheria 3, whooping cough 2, and erysipelas 1.

Measles.—The number of patients suffering from this disease was 71 of which 6 were notified as suffering from scarlet fever and 2 from diphtheria.

Revision of diagnosis was required in 7 cases, of which 4 were shown to be suffering with rubella, and one with each of the following :—bronchitis, pemphigus, pneumonia.

The number of deaths was 3, which gives a death-rate of 4.2 per cent. for hospital treated cases. The cause of death in two cases was broncho pneumonia and in the third enteritis.

Complications occurred as follows in those patients who recovered.

Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	5
Otorrhoea	..	..	..	..	7
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	2
Surgical Emphysema	..	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>	
TOTAL	..	..			15
				<hr/>	

Erysipelas.—The number of patients in whom the diagnosis was confirmed was 134 and of these 2 died, a mortality of 1.5 per cent. This exceptionally low mortality was in large part due to the use of the recently introduced sulphonamide drugs for the treatment of streptococcal conditions.⁴ Erysipelas appears to react particularly favourably to this form of treatment and there is no doubt that the duration of the acute stage of the disease, the incidence of complications and the length of stay in hospital have all been reduced. The ages of the patients ranged from 7 months to 76 years and cases of all grades of severity were seen. Of the two patients that died one was a man of 45 years who developed cavernus

sinus thrombosis and died on the 13th day of disease. The other, a man of 38, was admitted in a moribund condition and died of multiple secondary syphilitic lesions, with facial erysipelas as a terminal condition.

Situation.	Total number.	Deaths.
Face	119	2
Limbs	12	—
Body	2	—
Generalised ..	1	—
	134	2 (1·5%)

Complications.—Complications were uncommon and were seen in 8 patients who recovered: abscess 3, relapse 2, albuminuria 1, arthritis 1, and otitis media 1.

The fifteen patients admitted with a notified diagnosis of erysipelas required revision of diagnosis as follows:—cellulitis or other suppurative condition 6, dermatitis 3, herpes frontalis 3, chickenpox 1, scarlet fever 1, and urticaria 1.

Enteric Fever.—Fourteen patients suffering from this disease came under treatment during the year; in 4 cases the infecting organism was *B. typhosus* and in 10 cases *B. paratyphosus*. Three deaths occurred, two being due to perforation of the bowel in patients with *B. typhosus* infections and one in a child of 7 years, with *B. paratyphosus* B. infection, which took place on the eighth day of disease, to acute toxæmia. The other 11 patients recovered without complications.

In the case of four patients the notified diagnosis of enteric fever required revision; the actual conditions were acute bronchitis, constipation, carcinoma of the colon, and acute pyelitis.

Puerperal Fever.—The number of cases of puerperal fever admitted to this hospital has shown a rapid fall during recent years owing to the increased accommodation for patients suffering from this condition, which is now available at the Maternity Hospital.

Ten patients suffering from puerperal fever were admitted as compared with 15 in 1936, and 25 in 1935. Two deaths took place, one from a general staphylococcal infection terminating in staphylococcal pyæmia which caused death on the seventieth day of disease, and the other from generalized tuberculosis. The cause of death in each case was confirmed by post-mortem examination.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Seven cases of cerebro-spinal fever were admitted during 1937 and of these three recovered and four died. In four other cases the notified diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever was amended to erythema multiforme, scarlet fever and in two cases tuberculous meningitis.

Treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions.—Removal of tonsils and adenoids for the relief of the carrier state in diphtheria was carried out on 14 patients and was successful in all. Ten of the 14 patients became clear of infection within 14 days of the operation and the average period for all cases was 16 days. Mastoid antrotomy was performed on 9 patients, irrigation of the maxillary antrum on one and tonsillectomy on 4 patients suffering from scarlet fever.

The services of Mr. Maxwell Mumby, F.R.C.S., continue to be available.

Immunisation of Staff.—All new members of the medical, nursing and domestic staff, a total of 148 persons were Schick and Dick tested, and those who showed susceptibility to diphtheria or scarlet fever were immunised against these diseases.

Diphtheria.—It was found that 50 (33·8 per cent.) of the new entrants were Schick positive. Seven of them, one nurse and six maids, left the hospital before they received the full course of injections, and three nurses developed diphtheria before complete immunity was established. Of the remainder, three were immunised by three injections of T.A.F. and 37 were given two small doses of A.P.T., four of them, however, failed to become Schick negative within 8 to 12 weeks and received a second course of A.P.T.

Four members of the staff were considered to have suffered from diphtheria during the period under review, but in three cases there was a complete absence of toxæmia. A positive culture was obtained from all four patients.

18. Schick negative 1/3/36. Mild faucial diphtheria, Schick negative 3/1/37. Diphtheria antitoxin 20,000 units.

972. Schick positive 8/4/37. Moderate faucial diphtheria 17/4/37. Diphtheria antitoxin 40,000 units.
2108. Schick positive 8/5/37. A.P.T. 0.2 C.cm. 15/5/37 and 27/5/37. Mild faucial diphtheria, Schick positive 22/8/37. No serum.
2897. Schick positive 2/9/37. A.P.T. 0.2 C.cm. 9/9/37 and 23/9/37. Mild nasal diphtheria. Schick negative 3/11/37. No serum.

Scarlet Fever.—Thirty (20.3 per cent.) of the 148 new entrants gave positive reactions to the Dick test. Five of these left the hospital before the immunising injections were completed, but the others received approximately 72,000 skin test doses in a course of four injections. Three persons developed reactions with the first injections and in these the maximum dose was reached after a slightly prolonged course of more closely spaced doses. One nurse failed to develop immunity with this series of injections and required a second course of the prophylactic before she gave a negative Dick test

One Dick positive nurse developed scarlet fever after the second dose of prophylactic. Another contracted the disease four months after completing the course and at this time she was known to be still a Dick positive reactor. This nurse suffered with a second attack of scarlet fever eight months later.

Injections of T.A.B. vaccine were given to 29 nurses who were working on wards receiving enteric fever.

Sickness of Staff.—The health of the staff remained good throughout the year and the number that required admission to the wards was 25.

The details of staff illnesses are as follows :—

Nature of illness.	Staff.			Days in Hospital.		
	Nursing.	Domestic.	Male.	Nursing.	Domestic.	Male.
Diphtheria	4	..	..	123	..	..
Scarlet fever	3	..	..	126	..	..
Appendicitis	1	..	..	18	..	..
Catarrhal jaundice ..	4	..	..	63	..	..
Erythema nodosum ..	1	..	..	16	..	..
Influenza	2	..	..	14	..	..
Prepatella bursitis ..	..	1	..	..	29	..
Polyarthrititis	2	..	..	41	..	..
Tonsilitis	1	6	..	6	95	..
TOTAL	18	7	..	407	124	..

SUMMARY OF CASES.

DISEASE.	Total number of cases.	Deaths
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		
Chickenpox	19	..
Cerebro-spinal fever	7	4
Diphtheria	996	38
Enteric fever	14	3
Enteritis	1	..
Erysipelas	134	2
Influenza	4	..
Measles	71	3
Mumps	2	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	..
Pneumonia	13	1
Puerperal fever	10	2
Rubella	15	..
Scarlet fever	1,999	2
Whooping cough	20	3
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT :—		
Acute coryza	4	..
Laryngitis	4	..
Otitis media	1	..
Pharyngitis	2	..
Quinsy	7	..
Retropharyngeal abscess	1	..
Stomatitis	2	..
Tonsillitis	163	1
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—		
Acne	1	..
Dermatitis	3	..
Eczema	1	..
Erythema multiforme	5	..
Erythema nodosum	1	..
Erythema medicamentosa	1	..
Furunculosis	1	..
Herpes frontalis	3	..
Pemphigus	1	..
Pityriasis	1	..
Simple erythema	14	..
Toxic erythema	2	..
Urticaria	5	..
OTHER DISEASES :—		
Appendicitis	1	..
Abscess	3	..
Adenitis, cervical	1	..
Bronchitis	9	2
Carcinoma of bowel	1	..
Carried forward	3,544	61

SUMMARY OF CASES.—(Continued).

DISEASE.					Total number of cases.	Deaths.
Brought forward					3,544	61
OTHER DISEASES (contd.) :—						
Catarrhal jaundice	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cellulitis	..	..	..	..	5	..
Colitis, ulcerative	..	..	..	..	1	..
Constipation	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dentition	..	..	..	..	2	..
Prepatella bursitis	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polyarthrits	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	..	..	..	..	4	2
Tuberculous meningitis	..	..	..	..	2	2
No evidence of disease	..	..	..	..	9	..
Healthy baby admitted with mother	..	..	..	..	4	..
TOTAL					3,580	65

Laboratory.—The number of cultures from throat, nose, ear and other situations examined for diphtheria organisms was 9,779. The following additional examinations were made :—

Urine	..	..	..	..	30
Cerebro-spinal fluid	..	..	..	..	14
Blood	..	..	..	..	7
Pus from abscesses	..	..	..	..	7
Sputum for T.B.	..	..	..	..	6
Stools and Urine for Typhoid	..	..	..	..	2
Peritoneal fluid	..	..	..	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

1897.	SUN- SHINE. Total. hr. min.	SUNSHINE.			EARTH TEMPERATURE. (4' 0" below surface).			
		Max. in 24 hrs. hr. min.	Date.	No. of days no Sunshine.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.
January	30.40	4.10	14-20	15	43.0	5	40.5	30-31
February	78.40	7.50	23	9	41.0	2-4	39.0	28
March ..	114.50	10.00	27	5	40.0	1	37.0	15-19
April ..	71.50	10.30	26	6	45.0	30	38.0	2
May ..	171.20	12.00	30	5	51.5	30-31	45.0	1-3
June ..	164.40	13.30	26	4	55.0	30	51.5	1-6
July ..	146.30	13.10	31	2	57.5	20-24	55.0	1-4
August	173.10	11.40	7	2	59.0	14-17	57.5	1-4
September	155.20	10.40	3	0	58.0	1	54.5	24-30
October	72.25	9.40	3	8	55.0	1	50.5	30-31
November	66.50	7.20	12	8	50.5	1-6	43.0	28-29
December	27.30	4.40	12	16	43.5	2-6	39.0	23-25
Year ..	1,273.45	13.30	June 26	80	59.0	Aug. 14-17	37.0	Mar. 15-19

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

(Observations made at 9.30 a.m.).

HEIGHT FROM GROUND:—Barometer, 2 ft.; Thermometers, 4 ft.; Rain Gauge, 1 ft. (235 ft. above sea-level).

1937.	*BARO- METER, 9-30 a.m.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.				WIND—No. of Observations.																
		Shade—Minimum and Maximum.				Total Inches.	Max. in 24 hrs.	Date.	No. of days on which or more fell	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	
		Min.	Date.	Max.	Date.																					
January	29.716	39.5	21	14	55	22	3.76	1.12	18	20	—	—	1	3	1	—	3	9	—	1	4	6	1	2	—	—
February	29.528	39.6	25	28	54	2	4.31	.68	7	20	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	5	2	—	9	—	2
March ..	29.684	37.0	22	25	55	18	2.23	.64	11	17	—	7	4	5	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	2	1	1	4	—
April ..	29.825	47.0	32	26	63	29	3.33	.80	16	16	—	3	7	1	—	1	2	2	—	4	1	2	—	5	1	1
May ..	30.005	52.9	39	2-3	75	25-29	2.90	.71	20	19	1	2	6	2	—	1	6	3	—	1	2	2	—	5	—	—
June ..	30.008	56.9	41	2	74	10	2.36	.96	13	10	—	3	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	9	2	4	3	—
July ..	29.939	60.8	47	28	81	14	2.29	.94	15	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	4	1	2	2	7	—	3	3	4
August ..	30.059	61.6	43	26	81	3	0.78	.38	6	8	—	2	4	3	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	8	2
September	29.842	54.8	39	15	75	7	1.05	.52	17	8	1	3	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	3	6	3	1	2	—
October	30.002	49.5	32	17	65	1	2.71	1.16	21	9	—	3	7	2	—	1	4	3	—	1	2	2	—	3	3	—
November	30.015	41.1	24	21	55	2	2.02	.67	18	9	—	4	11	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	1
December	29.846	35.9	21	19	55	24	2.28	.33	6	22	—	8	7	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	3
Year ..	29.872	48.0	21	Jan. 14 Dec. 19	81	July 14 Aug. 3	30.02	1.16	Oct. 21	166	2	37	56	19	2	10	35	27	1	20	24	45	10	37	27	13

E = 51.5%.

W = 48.5%.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITALS, SEACROFT, LEEDS.

YEAR 1937.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	Quarantine Cottages.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1936	106	..	5	..	1	170	..	13	..	295
Admitted in 1937	1,016	15	138	71	19	2,101	..	352	..	3,712
Total treated	1,122	15	143	71	20	2,271	..	365	..	4,007
Discharged	958	11	132	68	17	1,997	..	332	..	3,515
Died	38	3	2	3	3	2	..	14	..	65
Mortality per cent.	3·8	21·4	1·5	4·2	15·0	0·1	..	4·0	..	1·8
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1937	126	1	9	..	..	272	..	19	..	427
Average days in Hospital for recovered patients	42·2	47·8	16·2	22·1	48·4	33·5	..	18·6	..	33·7

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING EACH OF THE
LAST TWENTY YEARS.

YEAR.	Seacroft Hospital.		Small Pox Hospital.	Admitted to all Hospitals.	Cottages for Contacts.	Total No. Admissions.
	Infectious Diseases.	Tuber- culosis.				
1918-19	1,349	*421	..	1,770	8	1,778
1919-20	2,668	*378	..	3,046	33	3,079
1920-21	2,148	..	..	2,148	4	2,152
1921-22	2,430	..	..	2,430	6	2,436
1922-23	3,265	..	1	3,266	18	3,284
1923-24	2,185	..	..	2,185	16	2,201
1924-25	2,033	..	8	2,041	73	2,327
1925-26	1,944	..	4	1,948	8	1,956
1926-27	1,632	..	3	1,635	9	1,644
1927-28	1,793	..	81	1,874	186	2,060
**1928-29	4,059	*51	46	4,156	39	4,195
†1929	4,171	..	24	4,195	9	4,204
1930	3,554	..	42	3,596	29	3,625
1931	2,874	..	5	2,879	4	2,883
1932	2,347	..	..	2,347	..	2,347
1933	3,372	..	..	3,372	..	3,372
1934	5,387	..	..	5,387	..	5,387
1935	3,795	..	..	3,795	..	3,795
1936	3,181	..	..	3,181	..	3,181
1937	3,712	..	..	3,712	..	3,712

*Beds set apart for cases of tuberculosis in Seacroft hospital.

**Ward taken over at Holbeck Infirmary for scarlet fever patients for three months.

†Year ending December 31st instead of March 31st.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths certified as due to syphilis during the year was 20, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.04 per thousand of the population. Of these, two were males under one year of age; two males and two females between 25 and 45; six males and two females between 45 and 65; and three males and three females over 65 years. The number of deaths in 1937 shows an increase of three as compared with the previous year.

One of the most significant features of the vital statistics of the city of recent years has been the steady and practically uninterrupted decline in the number of deaths from syphilis in children under 1 year. As a cause of infant mortality congenital syphilis has practically disappeared. Twenty years ago 69 per cent. of the deaths certified as due to syphilis were in infants under 1 year of age, last year the figure was 10.0 per cent. The inference to be drawn from this is that syphilis is no longer the hereditary force it once was. That does not necessarily mean that the incidence of the disease in the adult is less, though, as a matter of actual fact, it is so, but that fewer cases go untreated. Some of the credit, at least, for this very gratifying achievement is due to the work of the Venereal Diseases Centre.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 2,214 comprising 315 males and 205 females suffering from syphilis, 748 males and 205 females suffering from gonorrhoea, and 575 males and 166 females suffering from other diseases not venereal. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis a decrease of 33 males and an increase of 24 females, in gonorrhoea an increase of 20 males and 21 females, and in other diseases not venereal an increase of 6 males and 42 females. There was, therefore, a nett total increase of 80 as compared with the figure for the previous year. (Vide table on page 75).

The striking feature of these figures is the decrease in male and the increase in female syphilis. Why there should be this difference in the two sexes is difficult to explain, unless it be that women neglect to protect themselves against infection to the same extent that men do.

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure was 518 or 11.0 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 517 or 11.3 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary was 12 as compared with 8 for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days was 137 as against 407 for 1936.

Turning to Leeds cases the total number of new cases registered was 1,746, comprising 246 males and 149 females suffering from syphilis; 601 males and 152 females suffering from gonorrhoea; and 465 males and 133 females suffering from other diseases not venereal. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis an increase of 10 males and 25 females, in gonorrhoea an increase of 14 males and 14 females, and in other diseases not venereal an increase of 11 males and 45 females. Taking the cases of all types there was an increase of 119 as compared with the figure for the previous year. (Vide table on page 75).

In so far as these figures indicate an increase of syphilis and gonorrhoea in both sexes they are disappointing, but on closer reflection it is reassuring to know that advantage is being taken of the facilities for treatment offered by the centre. One must assume that had these facilities not been available the incidence of both diseases would have been very much higher.

The total attendance of all Leeds cases was 68,548, an increase of 3,049 on the figure for the previous year.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital increased from 11 in 1936 to 16 in 1937, namely 11 syphilis and 5 gonorrhoea. The corresponding number of in-patient days increased from 125 to 197.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 44 as against 43 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 30 as compared with 31 for 1936. It should be pointed out, however, that these figures do not include babies admitted with their mothers or born whilst their mothers were in residence.

This hospital continues to play a very important part in the campaign against venereal diseases not only in Leeds itself but in the areas of the contributory authorities in Yorkshire from which a proportion of the cases come. When the hospital was opened 19 years ago to meet a demand largely resulting from the Great War, it was not anticipated that it would be required more than a few years, that is to say, until the unusual circumstances then prevailing had disappeared and the population had returned to normal conditions. That expectation, however, has not been realised and the demand instead of falling away has continued and with it the necessity of keeping the hospital open. That the hospital has given and is giving excellent service cannot be gainsaid. It provides, accommodation for a type of case which would otherwise be under no kind of control whatever, and would be a menace to the community.

To the Committee of the hospital, which is largely voluntary, thanks are due for the service they render in looking after the affairs of the hospital and attending to the needs, both spiritual and physical, of the patients who are admitted for treatment.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given in the table on page 76.

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, see page 175.

Supply of Salvarsan Substitutes.—The number of medical practitioners in the area qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes up to the end of the year was 51. The amount of salvarsan substitutes distributed to practitioners was 1,173 doses as compared with 980 in 1936.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY (LOCAL TREATMENT CENTRE).

Cases on the register on January 1st, 1937 ..	2,465
Old cases re-admitted	19
New cases admitted (including 66 known to have received treatment at other centres)	2,214
Cases ceased to attend	518
Transferred to other centres, etc.	240
Discharged on completion of treatment	1,495
Cases on the register on January 1st, 1938 ..	2,445

WORK DONE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND
BACTERIOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS IN CONNECTION
WITH THE V.D. REGULATIONS.

NATURE OF TEST.	NUMBER OF TESTS.
For detection of spirochetes—	
for treatment centre	63
for practitioners	2
for institutions.. .. .	..
For detection of gonococci—	
for treatment centre	2,519
for practitioners	283
for institutions	137
For Wassermann reaction—	
for treatment centre	3,413
for practitioners	436
for institutions	4,034
Other examinations—	
for treatment centre	2,263
for practitioners	43
for institutions	164
TOTAL	13,357

PERSONS TREATED AT THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, LEEDS.
(LOCAL TREATMENT CENTRE).

			Year 1936.		Year 1937.		Increase or decrease.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis ..	first cases ..	..	348	181	315	205	- 33	+ 24
Soft chancre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..	..	..	728	184	748	205	+ 20	+ 21
Other diseases not Venereal ..	..	..	569	124	575	166	+ 6	+ 42
Total ..		..	1,645	489	1,638	576	- 7	+ 87
Total attendances of all cases			78,641		82,206		+ 3,565	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days			407		137		- 270	
No. of doses of Salvarsan substitutes			16,452		16,716		+ 264	
Pathological specimens examined :—								
Spirochetes			70		63		- 7	
Gonococci			3,983		4,782		+ 799	
Other organisms .. ..			..		..		..
Blood—Wassermann reaction			3,426		3,413		- 13	

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1936.		Year 1937.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	236	124	246	149	+ 10	+ 25
Soft chancre .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	587	138	601	152	+ 14	+ 14
Other diseases, not Venereal	454	88	465	133	+ 11	+ 45
Total	1,277	350	1,312	434	+ 35	+ 84
Total attendances of all cases	65,499		68,548		+ 3,049	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	166		86		- 80	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes	12,363		12,690		+ 327	
Pathological specimens examined :—						
Spirochetes	61		48		- 13	
Gonococci	3,186		3,898		+ 712	
Other organisms .. ..	..		..		..
Blood—Wassermann re- action	2,699		2,685		- 14	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1937.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1937.
Syphilis	11	10	1
Gonorrhœa	5	4	1
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa
Other disease
Total	16	14	2

Total days in residence 197

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 14

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes 87

Gonococci

Other organisms

Blood—Wassermann reaction.. ..

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1937.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1938.
Syphilis	4(+1)	6	8(+1)	2
Gonorrhœa	5	21	15	11
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	5	3	7	1
Other disease .. ..	..(+3)	..(+10)	..(+9)	..(+4)
Total	14(+4)	30(+10)	30(+10)	14(+4)

Total days in residence 4,348(+1,057)

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 245(+4)

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes

Gonococci.. .. 103

Other organisms

Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 23

Of the 30 women admitted, 10 had babies, shown in the above table in brackets.

Municipal General Hospitals.

LEEDS CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS

BY

J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Superintendent.***ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.**

The number of patients admitted to hospital and the total treated are shown in the following table, together with the number of discharges and deaths and the number of patients remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1936	404	455	273	1,132
Admitted during 1937	3,726	5,359	1,938	11,023
Children born during 1937 .. ..	..	..	1,084	1,084
Total admissions and births ..	3,726	5,359	3,022	12,107
Total number treated during 1937	4,130	5,814	3,295	13,239
Discharges during 1937	2,979	4,620	2,798	10,397
Deaths	748	710	235	1,693
Total discharges and deaths ..	3,727	5,330	3,033	12,090
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1937	403	484	262	1,149

The admissions again show an increase, the excess over the figures for the previous year being 1,076. They were 4,193 more than they were five years ago and 6,237 more than 10 years ago. The average daily number in hospital was 1,125, the highest on any one day having been 1,199 on 4th March and the lowest 1,049 on 19th August. The average stay for all cases was 33·96 days, which is 2·88 days less than during 1936. Excluding the patients in the mental detention wards, the average duration of stay was 28 days.

Owing to alterations to the structure the accommodation was reduced throughout the year by an average of about 50 beds. This greatly increased the pressure at times, but notwithstanding, the waiting list never reached serious dimensions. During the coming year the enhanced pressure is likely to be maintained as reconstruction of the original hospital block is contemplated,

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(Continued).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
OTHER DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH—Continued.					INJURIES—Continued.				
Ante-natal cases—Continued.					Fractures :—				
Hydramnios .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Pott's	27	30	..	57
Correction of Presentation .. .. .	..	4	..	4	Os Calcis	11	3	..	14
Cervical Erosion .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Metatarsals	4	1	..	5
Vaginal Discharge .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Skull	28	8	6	42
Bartholin's Abscess .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Jaw	2	..	..	2
Prolapsed Haemorrhoids .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Nose	1	..	..	1
Valvular Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Sternum .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Ribs	18	6	..	24
Bronchiectasis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Spine	7	1	..	8
Anaemia .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Pelvis	5	2	..	7
Debility .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Multiple	4	1	..	5
Scabies .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Dislocations :—	..	..	..	..
Biliary Colic .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Shoulder	3	7	..	10
Puerperal Conditions :—	..	..	..	..	Traumatic Cerebral Lesions .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Eclampsia .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Haematomyelia	1	..	..	1
Delayed Involution .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Concussion	65	34	29	128
Femoral Thrombosis .. .. .	..	5	..	5	Wounds	21	15	9	45
Pulmonary Embolism .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Abrasions	16	9	8	33
Endometritis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Contusions	20	18	5	43
Pelvic Cellulitis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Sprains	5	4	2	11
Peritonitis .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Burns	7	12	11	30
Debility .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Scalds	1	2	19	22
Perineal Tear .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Ruptured Bladder .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Prolapse :—	..	..	..	..	Jejunum	1	..	..	1
Cystocele .. .. .	..	3	..	3	Tendon	2	..	..	2
Rectocele .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Injury to Median Nerve .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Confusional Mental states .. .. .	..	7	..	7	ATTEMPTED SUICIDE :—				
Breast Abscess and Mastitis .. .. .	..	30	..	30	Drowning .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Galactocele of Breast .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Cut Throat	3	1	..	4
.. .. .	..	446	..	446	Wrists	1	..	..	1
MENTAL DISEASES :—					Jump from height .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Neurosis	10	27	..	37	POISONING—SUICIDAL :—				
Psychosis	9	23	..	32	Ammonia	1	1	..	2
Confusional States	17	18	..	35	Aspirin .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Delusional States	25	44	..	69	Coal Gas	5	5	..	10
Mania	7	13	..	20	Cyanide .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Melancholia	25	39	..	64	Luminal .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Dementia Praecox	7	4	..	11	Lysol	1	..	..	1
Dementia	10	16	..	26	Morphine .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Senile Dementia	6	6	..	12	Phenobarbitone .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Dementia Paralytica	14	6	..	20	POISONING—ACCIDENTAL :—				
Tabo-Paresis	1	1	..	2	Bleaching Solution .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Mental Instability	3	10	..	13	Camphorated Oil	1	..	..	1
Loss of Memory	1	1	..	2	Caustic .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Mental Observation	16	18	3	37	Coal Gas	2	1	..	3
Mental Deficiency	7	8	16	31	Izal .. .. .	..	1	..	1
.. .. .	158	234	19	411	Lead	2	..	..	2
INJURIES AND OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE :—					Alcoholism	15	2	..	17
Fractures :—					DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
Clavicle	6	9	1	16	Cerebral Aneurysm	1	1	..	2
Scapula	1	2	..	3	Haemorrhage	12	16	..	28
Humerus	9	8	8	25	Thrombosis	107	97	..	204
Radius	2	3	2	7	Cortical Atrophy	14	16	..	30
Ulna	3	1	1	5	Diplegia	1	1	1	3
Radius and Ulna	1	1	6	8	Syphilis	1	2	..	3
Colles'	2	13	..	15	Abscess .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Metacarpals .. .. .	..	..	1	1	Cerebellar Abscess	1	..	..	1
Phalanges	3	..	..	3	Hydrocephalus .. .. .	..	1	2	3
Femur	33	4	10	47	Paralysis Agitans	7	4	..	11
Patella	2	3	..	5	Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Fibula	3	5	..	8	Post-Encephalitic .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Tibia	8	3	2	13	Parkinsonism	5	11	..	16
Tibia and Fibula	44	19	8	71	Huntington's Chorea	1	2	..	3
.. .. .	..	..	..	..	Epilepsy	39	41	10	90

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(Continued).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.					DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—				
Convulsions .. .. .	..	..	15	15	Upper Respiratory .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Habit Spasm .. .. .	..	..	3	3	Infection .. .. .	..	..	45	45
Meningitis Pneumococcal .. .. .	..	2	2	4	Bronchitis	206	139	32	377
Streptococcal .. .. .	..	..	1	1	Broncho-pneumonia	63	50	78	191
Post-Meningitic Spasticity .. .. .	..	..	1	1	Lobar Pneumonia	141	62	108	311
Congenital Ataxia .. .. .	..	..	2	2	Empyema-Pneumococcal	11	2	12	25
Paralysis	1	..	1	2	Streptococcal .. .. .	..	1	3	4
Locomotor Ataxia	13	9	..	22	Abscess of Lung	3	2	1	6
Transverse Myelitis	1	1	..	2	Gangrene of Lung	1	..	..	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	7	11	..	18	Fibrosis of Lung	1	3	..	4
Subacute Combined .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Silicosis of Lung	1	..	..	1
Degeneration .. .. .	..	3	..	3	Hydatid Disease of Lung .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Spastic Paraplegia	2	..	2	4	Bronchiectasis	15	20	12	47
Spinal Compression .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Haemoptysis	2	2	..	4
Syndrome	1	..	..	1	Pleurisy	16	16	4	36
Cerebro-Spinal Syphilis	10	7	..	17	" with Effusion	18	6	2	26
Spina Bifida .. .. .	..	..	6	6	Spontaneous Pneumothorax	2	..	3	5
Ptoxis .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Asthma	23	28	3	54
External Ophthalmoplegia .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Atelectasis .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Bell's Palsy	1	..	..	1	Pulmonary Infarction .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Neuritis	3	3	..	6		503	333	304	1140
Neurofibroma .. .. .	..	1	..	1	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—				
Neurofibromatosis	2	..	..	2	Pericarditis	3	3	1	7
Neuralgia	4	6	..	10	Acute Endocarditis	1	..	..	1
Progressive Muscular .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Infective Endocarditis	3	6	2	11
Dystrophy	4	..	..	4	Valvular Heart Disease	59	129	25	213
Pseudohypertrophic Muscular .. .. .	..	..	1	1	Congenital Heart Lesion .. .. .	..	1	3	4
Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Acute Carditis .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Myasthenia Gravis .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Toxic Myocarditis .. .. .	..	..	2	2
Headache .. .. .	..	1	..	1	Cardiac Myopathy	102	73	..	175
Migraine	3	3	..	6	Heart Block	4	..	..	4
Neurasthenia	18	24	..	42	Tachycardia	2	2	..	4
Hysteria	1	11	2	14	Arterio-Sclerosis	184	177	..	361
Insomnia .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Periarteritis .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Vertigo	2	2	..	4	Hyperpiesia	27	59	..	86
	262	234	50	596	Hypotension	1	..	..	1
DISEASES OF THE EYE :—					Coronary Thrombosis	12	4	..	16
Blepharitis .. .. .	..	..	1	1	Aortitis (Syphilitic)	7	..	..	7
Conjunctivitis .. .. .	..	1	5	6	Aneurysm	5	1	..	6
Corneal Ulcer	2	1	1	4	Raynaud's Disease	1	1	..	2
Cataract	1	2	..	3	Erythromelalgia	1	..	..	1
Glaucoma	1	1	..	2	Venous Thrombosis	3	3	..	6
Dacryocystitis .. .. .	..	2	..	2	Thrombo-Phlebitis	5	17	..	22
Hyphaema .. .. .	..	1	1	2	Varicose Veins	5	6	..	11
	4	8	8	20	Lymphatic Obstruction of .. .. .	..	..	..	..
DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND EAR :—					Legs	1	..	..	1
Otitis Media	5	6	44	55	Haemangioma .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Mastoiditis	1	4	14	19	Familial Telangiectasis .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Rhinitis .. .. .	..	2	2	4	Purpura .. .. .	..	2	1	3
Naso-pharyngitis .. .. .	..	1	1	2	Gastro Intestinal Haemorrhage of new born .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Nasal Polypi	4	2	1	7	Anaemia	3	13	2	18
Deflected Septum	1	1	3	5	Achlorhydric Anaemia .. .. .	..	1	..	1
Sinuitis	3	1	..	4	Pernicious	14	17	..	31
Epistaxis	4	2	2	8	Aplastic	1	1	..	2
	18	19	67	104	Splenic .. .. .	..	7	..	7
DISEASES OF THE THROAT :—					Microcytic .. .. .	..	12	..	12
Tonsillitis	7	14	18	39	Secondary	4	5	..	9
Peritonsillar Abscess	5	3	1	9	Lymphatic Leukaemia	6	1	1	8
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	9	4	103	116	Splenomegaly .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Vincent's Angina	1	..	..	1	Perisplenitis	1	..	..	1
Retropharyngeal Abscess .. .. .	..	..	2	2	Hodgkin's Disease	4	1	..	5
Laryngitis	1	2	..	3		459	544	41	1,044
Fibroma of Vocal Cord .. .. .	..	1	..	1	DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—				
	23	24	124	171	Cyst of Tongue .. .. .	..	..	1	1
					Glossitis .. .. .	..	1	..	1
					Epulis of Jaw .. .. .	..	1	..	1

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(Continued).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.					DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM:—				
Stomatitis	2	2	11	15	Albuminuria .. ..	..	1	1	..
Dental Caries and Pyorrhoea ..	20	16	3	39	Nephritis	39	44	43	12
Parotitis .. ..	..	2	..	2	Pyelonephritis	1	3	..	..
Pharyngitis	2	2	2	6	Pyelitis	1	21	14	3
Dysphagia	1	1	..	2	Haematuria	6	2	..	..
Congenital Hypertrophic Pyloric Stenosis .. ..	..	..	2	2	Renal Calculus	7	6	..	1
Dyspepsia	30	21	..	51	Renal Colic	9	3	..	1
Hyperchlorhydria	10	2	..	12	Ureteric Calculus	4	3	..	..
Gastritis	6	1	1	8	Hydronephrosis	3	..	..	..
Gastric Ulcer	35	28	..	63	Pyonephrosis	4	4	..	..
Perforated Gastric Ulcer	9	1	..	10	Carbuncle of Kidney	1	1	..	..
Haematemesis	4	5	1	10	Foreign body in bladder	1	1	..	..
Duodenal Ulcer	101	17	..	118	Papilloma of Bladder	7	2	..	..
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	22	3	..	25	Cystitis	13	30	1	4
Jejunal Ulcer	3	..	..	3	Vesical Calculus	4	1	..	..
Jejunitis	3	3	..	6	Enlarged Prostate	58	..	..	8
Regional Ileitis .. ..	..	1	..	1	Urethral Calculus	1	..	..	..
Enteritis	14	19	..	33	" Stricture	14	..	..	1
" (Children .. ..	..	..	112	112	" Fistula	3	..	..	..
Appendicitis	67	85	42	194	Phimosis	1	..	7	..
Appendix Abscess	7	15	2	24	Paraphimosis	3	..	..	..
Appendicular Colic	1	1	..	2	Foreign Body on Penis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Steatorrhoea .. ..	..	..	1	1	Balanitis	3	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	2	3	2	7	Undescended Testis	2	..	..	..
Constipation	13	36	5	54	Oedema of Scrotum	1	..	1	..
Colitis	7	5	3	15	Atrophy of Testis	1	..	..	..
Ulcerative Colitis	1	5	..	6	Hydrocele	12	..	..	1
Diverticulosis	1	1	..	2	Haematocoele	1	..	..	..
Diverticulitis	3	4	..	7	Varicocele	5	..	..	..
Stricture of Bowel	1	..	..	1	Edipidymitis	5	..	..	..
Fistula of Sigmoid .. ..	..	..	1	1	Retention of Urine	3	2	..	..
Haematoma of Mesocolon .. ..	..	1	..	1	Enuresis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Proctitis .. ..	..	1	..	1	Amenorrhoea .. ..	..	2	..	..
Rectal Polypus	1	1	..	2	Dysmenorrhoea .. ..	..	9	..	..
Prolapse of Rectum	5	1	1	7	Menorrhagia .. ..	..	15	..	..
Haemorrhoids	44	8	..	52	Metrorrhagia .. ..	..	4	..	..
Fissure-in-Ano	1	7	..	8	Fibrosis Uteri .. ..	..	3	..	..
Fistula-in-Ano	20	3	..	23	Metropathia Haemorrhagica .. ..	..	2	..	..
Catarrhal Jaundice	15	4	9	28	Metritis .. ..	..	2	..	..
Toxic Jaundice	1	..	..	1	Endometritis .. ..	..	..	..	..
Arsenical Jaundice	1	..	..	1	Leucorrhoea .. ..	..	11	..	..
Chrysogenic Jaundice .. ..	..	7	..	7	Elongation of Cervix .. ..	..	1	..	..
Hepatic Calculus	1	..	..	1	Cervical Polypus .. ..	..	5	..	..
Necrosis of Liver .. ..	..	3	..	3	Cervical Erosion .. ..	..	1	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	17	6	..	23	Ectropion of Cervix .. ..	..	1	..	..
Enlarged Liver .. ..	..	..	1	1	Retroversion of Uterus .. ..	..	4	..	..
Cholangitis	2	2	..	4	Procidentia .. ..	..	9	..	..
Cholecystitis	17	44	..	61	Fibromyomata .. ..	..	8	..	..
Cholelithiasis	7	49	..	56	Oophoritis .. ..	..	1	..	..
Stone in Common Bile Duct .. ..	..	1	..	1	Ovarian Cyst .. ..	..	11	..	..
Biliary Fistula	1	..	..	1	" Dermoid .. ..	..	2	..	..
Pancreatitis	3	1	..	4	Tubo-Ovarian Abscess .. ..	..	7	..	..
Abdominal Pain and Colic	25	54	14	93	Salpingitis .. ..	..	24	..	..
Peritoneal Adhesions	10	9	..	19	Pyosalpinx .. ..	..	16	..	..
Pneumococcal Peritonitis .. ..	..	..	3	3	Parametritis .. ..	..	2	..	..
Sub-Phrenic Abscess	1	..	..	1	Pelvic Peritonitis .. ..	..	3	..	..
Peri-Colic Abscess .. ..	..	1	..	1	Haemorrhage from ruptured hymen .. ..	..	1	..	..
Intussusception .. ..	..	..	1	1	Dyspareunia .. ..	..	4	..	..
Volvulus	1	1	..	2	Vulvo-Vaginitis .. ..	..	2	2	..
Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	..	1	..	1	Ulcerative Vulvitis .. ..	..	1	..	..
Swallowed Foreign Body	3	1	3	7	Caruncle .. ..	..	3	..	..
Hernia Inguinal	119	9	15	143					
" Femoral	10	16	..	26					
" Epigastric	3	..	1	4					
" Umbilical .. ..	..	7	3	10					
" Ventral	2	8	..	10					
" Diaphragmatic .. ..	..	4	..	4					
Tapeworm	1	1	9	11					
	676	532	249	1,457					
					DISEASES OF THE SKIN:—				
					Acrodermatitis .. ..	..	1	..	..
					Carbuncle	26	14	1	..
					Dermatitis	3	6	7	..
					" Arsenical	1	1	..	..
					" Artefact .. ..	..	1	..	..
					" Chrysogenic .. ..	..	2	..	..
						212	280	73	5

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.—(Continued).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
DISEASES OF THE SKIN— <i>continued.</i>					SEPTIC INFECTION—continued.				
Dermatitis Exogenic ..	2	1	..	3	Feet	7	10	3	20
" Medicamentosa ..	..	..	2	2	Abscess:—				
" Psychogenic ..	..	1	..	1	Face, Head and Neck ..	19	13	52	84
" Seborrhoeic ..	4	1	7	12	Upper Extremity ..	1	4	10	15
" Sunburn ..	..	1	..	1	Lower	16	9	30	55
" Toxic ..	..	..	2	2	Chest Wall ..	2	2	..	4
" Varicose ..	..	1	..	1	Perinephric ..	1	1	..	2
Eczema ..	21	20	15	56	Scrotum ..	2	..	..	2
Eczema, Gravitational ..	..	1	..	1	Bartolin's ..	..	8	..	8
" Infantile ..	..	1	22	23	Vulval ..	..	2	..	2
" Seborrhoeic ..	6	..	1	7	Ischio-Rectal ..	22	16	4	42
" Toxic ..	1	..	..	1	Adenitis ..	15	10	31	56
Erythema, Toxic ..	..	3	..	3	Cellulitis ..	30	22	9	61
Furunculosis ..	8	3	1	12		138	107	142	387
Herpes ..	4	4	..	8	MISCELLANEOUS:—				
Impetigo ..	6	2	67	75	Adenoma of Thyroid ..	1	3	..	4
Kollonychia ..	..	1	..	1	Hyperthyroidism ..	1	2	..	3
Onychogryphosis ..	1	1	..	2	Thyrototoxicosis ..	2	36	..	38
Painful Scar ..	2	3	..	5	Myxoedema ..	..	7	..	7
Pediculosis and Vermin Rash	7	6	10	23	Diabetes Mellitus ..	33	69	1	103
Pemphigus ..	..	..	1	1	Haemochromatosis ..	2	1	..	3
Poikiloderma of Jacobi ..	1	..	..	1	Addison's Disease ..	..	1	..	1
Pompholyx ..	1	1	1	3	Obesity ..	..	9	1	10
Pruritis ..	1	3	..	4	Polyglandular Syndrome	..	1	..	1
Psoriasis ..	6	9	6	21	Pink Disease ..	..	..	1	1
Ringworm ..	1	..	1	2	Gout ..	..	1	..	1
Rosacea ..	..	..	1	1	Acidosis ..	..	..	2	2
Scabies ..	8	14	51	73	Tetany ..	..	1	..	1
Sebaceous Cysts ..	1	1	..	2	Malnutrition				
Septic Disease of New Born	..	..	3	3	(Nutritional Disorders)	..	3	38	41
Sycosis ..	4	..	..	4	Rickets ..	..	..	3	3
Ulcer ..	18	28	1	47	Debility ..	20	44	18	82
Urticaria ..	2	..	3	5	" Collapse " ..	10	10	..	20
	135	131	203	469	Menopausal Debility ..	..	11	..	11
DISEASES OF BONES AND					Viscerotropsis ..	1	3	..	4
JOINTS:—					Erythema Nodosum ..	..	10	2	12
Osteomyelitis ..	4	1	17	22	Polyarthritides, Toxic ..	6	1	..	7
" Chronic ..	8	1	5	14	Streptococcal Fever ..	..	1	..	1
Brodie's Abscess ..	1	..	..	1	Actinomycosis ..	..	1	..	1
Periostitis ..	3	..	..	3	Malaria ..	1	..	..	1
Osteitis ..	..	1	..	1	Lipoma ..	2	4	..	6
Paget's Disease ..	2	2	..	4	Vestigial Facial Cleft	..	..	1	1
Generalised Osteoporosis	..	1	..	1	Branchial Cyst ..	2	..	..	2
Chondroma ..	..	..	1	1	Branchial Fistula ..	..	..	1	1
Gynovitis ..	3	2	2	7	Sacro-coccygeal Fistula	..	2	..	2
Septic Arthritis ..	2	3	4	9	Coccygodynia ..	..	2	..	2
Arthralgia ..	..	..	1	1	Chronic Mastitis ..	..	3	..	3
Pseudocoxalgia ..	1	..	2	3	Simple Cyst of Breast	..	1	..	1
Charcot's Joint ..	..	1	..	1	Adenoma of Breast ..	..	1	..	1
Ankylosis ..	4	..	..	4	Breakdown of Operation				
" Internal Semilunar					Wound ..	5	1	..	6
" Cartilage ..	14	..	..	14	Post-Extraction				
" Loose Bodies ..	3	..	..	3	Haemorrhage ..	..	..	1	1
" Ossifications ..	1	..	..	1	Unexplained Fever (P.U.O.)	4	3	2	9
" Osteitis ..	1	1	1	3	Prematurity ..	..	..	25	25
" Cervical Rib ..	1	..	..	1	Debility from birth ..	..	..	16	16
" Scoliosis ..	2	3	1	6	Admitted with mother ..	..	..	20	20
" Genu Valgum ..	3	..	..	3	Malingerer ..	2	..	..	2
" Hallux ..	..	4	6	10	No Disease ..	11	10	28	49
" Hallux Valgus ..	1	1	1	3		103	242	160	505
" Hallux Rigidus ..	2	9	..	9	PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM				
" Hammer Toe ..	1	..	..	1	MATERNITY WARD AND NOT				
" Ingrowing Toe Nail	1	1	..	2	INCLUDED ELSEWHERE:—				
" Paronychia ..	13	11	1	25	Delivered in Hospital ..	..	1,100	..	1,100
" Painful Stump ..	3	..	..	3	" before admission ..	..	45	..	45
	76	42	42	160	Children born in Hospital ..	..	..	1,046	1,046
PTIC INFECTIONS:—					" before admission ..	..	..	40	40
" Fingers ..	9	4	2	15	Undelivered (apparently normal,	..	94	..	94
" Hands ..	6	2	..	8	but not in labour) ..	..	1,239	1,086	2,325
" Toes ..	8	4	1	13		3,727	5,330	3,033	12,090
					TOTAL ..				

Deaths.—The number of deaths was 1,693, this being an increase of 78 over the previous year. The age groups up to 55 show a decrease of 18, whilst those over 55 show an increase of 96. The number of deaths occurring within 24 hours of admission was 243, and a further 96 took place within the second 24 hours.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

Under 1 year	..	..	159
1-2 years	..	..	25
2-5 „	..	..	20
5-15 „	..	..	28
15-25 „	..	..	45
25-35 „	..	..	65
35-45 „	..	..	124
45-55 „	..	..	206
55-65 „	..	..	355
65-75 „	..	..	421
75-85 „	..	..	216
85 and over	..	..	29
All ages ..			1,693

DEATHS IN QUARTERS.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1st Quarter	197	188	81	466
2nd „	164	194	47	405
3rd „	171	137	54	362
4th „	216	191	53	460
Year	748	710	235	1,693

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—					VENEREAL DISEASE:—				
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	..	..	4	4	Congenital Syphilis .. ..	..	..	2	2
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	4	4	DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS				
Erysipelas .. ..	..	1	1	1	CONNECTED WITH PREG-				
Measles .. ..	..	..	1	1	NANCY AND CHILDBIRTH:—				
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	3	3	Abortion .. ..	..	4	..	4
Paratyphoid "B" Fever .. ..	..	..	1	1	Placenta Prævia .. ..	..	1	..	1
	..	1	13	14	Ante-partum hæmorrhage .. ..	..	1	..	1
INFLUENZA:—	4	5	16	25	Eclampsia .. ..	..	1	..	1
					Toxaemia .. ..	..	1	..	1
TUBERCULOSIS:—					Femoral Thrombo-Phlebitis .. ..	..	1	..	1
Pulmonary	19	15	..	34	Pulmonary Embolism .. ..	..	1	..	1
					Confusional Psychosis .. ..	..	2	..	2
Non-Pulmonary:—									
Bones and Joints	1	1	..	2		12	..	12	
Meninges	2	2	6	10	MENTAL DISEASES:—				
Genito-Urinary .. ..	..	1	..	1	Amentia .. ..	..	..	1	1
Peritoneum .. ..	..	1	1	2	Confusional Insanity .. ..	..	2	..	2
Miliary .. ..	..	..	3	3	Delusional Insanity .. ..	..	1	..	1
	3	5	10	18	Toxic Psychosis .. ..	..	4	..	4
MALIGNANT DISEASES:—					Dementia .. ..	..	1	..	1
Cancer of Larynx .. ..	..	1	..	1	Dementia Paralytica	3	1	..	4
" " Bronchus	34	3	..	37	Melancholia	2	..	..	2
" " Lip	1	..	..	1		5	9	1	15
" " Tongue	4	1	..	5	ACCIDENTAL INJURY AND				
" " Tonsil	1	1	..	2	VIOLENCE:—				
" " Fauces	2	..	..	2	Fractures:—				
" " Pharynx	2	..	..	2	Skull	5	..	..	5
" " Oesophagus	8	2	..	10	Nose	1	..	..	1
" " Stomach	20	17	..	37	Humerus	3	..	..	3
" " Caecum	1	..	..	1	Radius and Ulna	1	..	..	1
" " Colon	12	14	..	26	Femur	7	16	..	23
" " Rectum	12	3	..	15	Tibia and Fibula .. ..	..	2	..	2
" " Liver	1	1	..	2	Ribs .. ..	..	2	..	2
" " Gall-bladder .. ..	..	3	..	3	Sternum .. ..	..	1	..	1
" " Hepatic Bile Ducts .. ..	..	2	..	2	Spine	4	..	..	4
" " Pancreas	4	2	..	6	Pelvis .. ..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Carcinomatosis .. ..	..	3	..	3	Multiple	3	1	..	4
Hypernephroma	1	1	..	2	Traumatic Haematomyelia	1	..	..	1
Cancer of Bladder	6	3	..	9	Subdural Haematoma	1	..	..	1
" " Prostate	4	..	..	4	Burns	1	3	..	4
" " Urethra .. ..	..	1	..	1	Scalds .. ..	..	1	..	1
" " Penis	1	..	..	1	Ammonia poisoning	1	..	..	1
" " Testis	2	..	..	2	Aspirin poisoning .. ..	..	1	..	1
" " Breast .. ..	..	24	..	24		28	28	..	56
" " Ovary .. ..	..	4	..	4	NERVOUS SYSTEM:—				
" " Uterus .. ..	..	21	..	21	Cerebral Aneurysm	1	1	..	2
" " Vulva .. ..	..	2	..	2	" " Haemorrhage	8	16	..	24
" " Thyroid	1	1	..	2	" " Thrombosis	57	58	..	115
" " Suprarenals	1	1	..	2	" " Cortical Atrophy	11	15	..	26
Cerebral Tumour	3	5	..	8	" " Diplegia .. ..	..	1	..	1
Spinal Tumour .. ..	..	1	..	1	" " Abscess .. ..	..	2	..	2
Sarcoma of Uterus .. ..	..	1	..	1	Spastic Paraplegia .. ..	..	..	1	1
" " Bone	2	..	..	2	Hydrocephalus .. ..	..	1	1	2
	123	118	..	241	Paralysis Agitans	4	1	..	5
RHEUMATISM:—					Post-encephalitic .. ..	..	..	..	..
1. Acute types:—					Parkinsonism	2	2	..	4
Acute Rheumatism	4	2	2	8	Epilepsy .. ..	..	2	..	2
Rheumatic Carditis	6	5	1	12	Convulsions .. ..	..	..	4	4
" " Endocarditis .. ..	..	1	..	1	Pneumococcal Meningitis .. ..	..	2	2	4
	10	8	3	21	Streptococcal .. ..	..	..	1	1
2. Non-articular types:—					Locomotor Ataxia	2	1	..	3
3. Chronic Arthritis:—					Transverse Myelitis .. ..	..	1	..	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis .. ..	..	2	..	2					
	..	2	..	2					

CAUSES OF DEATH.—(Continued).

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.					DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued				
Disseminated Sclerosis ..	1	2	..	3	Enteritis (Infantile	..	..	58	58
Subacute Combined ..	..	3	..	3	Diarrhoeal Disease) ..	1	1	2	4
Degeneration ..	..	1	..	1	Appendicitis ..	2	3	2	7
Cerebro-spinal syphilis ..	..	..	..	1	Appendix Abscess ..	1	3	..	4
Spina bifida ..	..	..	6	6	Ulcerative Colitis ..	1	1	..	2
	86	109	15	210	Diverticulitis ..	..	3	..	3
DISEASE OF NOSE AND EAR :—					Necrosis of Liver ..	..	4	..	4
Otitis Media ..	3	..	2	5	Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	2	..	4
Mastoiditis ..	..	..	1	1	Cholangitis ..	1	4	..	5
Sinusitis ..	1	..	..	1	Cholecystitis ..	2	6	..	8
	4	..	3	7	Cholelithiasis ..	1	1	..	2
DISEASES OF THROAT :—					Pancreatitis ..	3	1	..	4
Tonsilitis ..	2	1	..	3	Peritoneal Adhesions ..	..	1	..	1
					Pneumococcal Peritonitis ..	1	..	3	4
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—					Volvulus ..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis ..	54	36	5	95	Intestinal Obstruction ..	..	1	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia ..	38	28	30	96	Hernia Inguinal ..	3	1	..	4
Lobar Pneumonia ..	48	13	3	64	„ Femoral ..	..	4	..	4
Pneumococcal Empyema ..	6	..	2	8	„ Umbilical ..	..	3	..	3
Abscess of Lung ..	1	..	1	2	„ Ventral ..	..	3	..	3
Gangrene of Lung ..	1	..	..	1		56	52	69	177
Bronchiectasis ..	2	..	2	4	DISEASES OF THE GENITO-				
Pleurisy with Effusion ..	..	1	..	1	URINARY SYSTEM :—				
Asthma ..	..	1	..	1	Nephritis ..	17	20	1	38
	150	79	43	272	Pyelonephritis ..	1	3	..	4
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY					Pyelitis ..	1	1	2	4
SYSTEM :—					Pyonephrosis ..	3	2	..	5
Pericarditis ..	2	3	1	6	Cystitis ..	1	..	..	1
Acute Endocarditis ..	1	..	..	1	Papilloma of Bladder ..	1	..	..	1
Infective Endocarditis ..	2	6	2	10	Enlarged Prostate ..	27	..	..	27
Valvular Heart Disease ..	16	27	..	43	Urethral Stricture ..	4	..	..	4
Cardiac Myopathy ..	57	39	..	96	Ovarian Cyst ..	..	1	..	1
Heart Block ..	1	..	..	1	Pyosalpinx ..	..	1	..	1
Arteriosclerosis ..	84	103	..	187		55	28	3	86
Coronary Thrombosis ..	11	4	..	15	DISEASE OF THE SKIN :—				
Aortitis (Syphilitic) ..	3	..	..	3	Carbuncle ..	1	3	1	5
Aneurysm ..	..	1	..	1	Furunculosis ..	3	1	..	4
Thrombo-phlebitis ..	..	1	..	1	Septic Disease of New Born ..	..	..	3	3
Femoral Thrombosis ..	2	1	..	3		4	4	4	12
Axillary Thrombosis ..	..	1	..	1	DISEASES OF BONES AND				
Extensive Venous ..	1	..	..	1	JOINTS :—				
Thrombosis ..	1	8	..	9	Osteomyelitis ..	1	1	3	5
Pernicious Anaemia ..	1	1	..	2	Septic Arthritis ..	1	3	1	5
Aplastic Anaemia ..	..	1	..	1		2	4	4	10
Splenic Anaemia ..	..	5	..	5	SEPTIC INFECTIONS :—				
Lymphatic Leukaemia ..	3	1	1	5	Septic Fingers ..	..	2	..	2
Hodgkin's Disease ..	1	..	..	1	Abscess ..	..	..	1	1
	185	201	4	390	Face, Head and Neck ..	..	..	1	1
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE					Cellulitis ..	4	2	1	7
SYSTEM :—						4	4	2	10
Cyst of Tongue ..	..	..	1	1	MISCELLANEOUS :—				
Ulcerative Stomatitis ..	..	..	2	2	Thyrototoxicosis ..	..	3	..	3
Oral Sepsis ..	3	..	..	3	Myxoedema ..	..	2	..	2
Septic Pharyngitis ..	1	..	..	1	Diabetes Mellitus ..	8	19	..	27
Parotitis ..	..	2	..	2	Actinomycosis ..	..	1	..	1
Congenital Hypertrophic ..	..	..	..	..	Marsasmus ..	..	..	3	3
Pyloric Stenosis ..	..	..	1	1	Prematurity ..	..	..	24	24
Gastric Ulcer ..	6	4	..	10	Debility from birth ..	..	..	16	16
Perforated Gastric Ulcer ..	5	..	..	5		8	25	43	76
Duodenal Ulcer ..	5	1	..	6	TOTALS ..	748	710	235	1,693
Perforated Duodenal Ulcer ..	11	2	..	13					
Enteritis ..	1	..	..	1					

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR—1937.

Cause of Death.	No. of Deaths.
Prematurity	24
Debility from Birth	15
Spina Bifida	6
Hydrocephalus	1
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	1
" Syphilis	2
Convulsions	4
Bronchitis.. .. .	3
Broncho-pneumonia	16
Cyst of Tongue	1
Ulcerative Stomatitis	1
Enteritis (Diarrhoeal diseases)	53
Pyelitis	2
Septic disease of new born	3
Osteomyelitis	1
Marasmus	3
Tuberculous meningitis	1
" peritonitis	1
Miliary tuberculosis	3
Influenza	13
Cerebro-spinal fever	1
Measles	1
Para-typhoid " B " fever	1
Whooping cough.. .. .	2
Total	159

Medical Work.—Very few cases of infectious diseases were admitted, but there was a minor epidemic of influenza in the earlier part of the year, which principally affected children, and from which 25 deaths resulted, as compared with one during the previous year. The number of cases of malignant disease treated and the deaths occurring were practically the same as during 1936. The increase in the number of patients was not confined to any particular group or groups of disease but was general. Unlike operative surgery, it is difficult to estimate the work involved in the investigation of medical diseases but it is very considerable. Medically acute cases continue to be admitted in very large numbers at all times of the year. Despite the increase in surgical patients, the work of the hospital remains predominantly medical.

Surgical Work.—The number of operations rose during the year from 2,304 to 2,611. To this figure has to be added 716 of a minor variety which were dealt with in the theatre. Blood transfusions to the number of 78 were carried out, in 71 of which the donors were obtained from the Leeds Blood Transfusion Service. The hospital is associated with other hospitals in the city in this service, and one is glad to record the efficient and valuable assistance received.

Co-operation with the Casualty Department of the Leeds General Infirmary continues, and many admissions come through this channel. Fractures treated showed a further increase, 435 cases being the figure for 1937, as compared with 364 for 1936, and 210 for 1935. In the following up of these cases, the fracture clinic established at the end of 1936 has done valuable work and 320 patients were dealt with, 1,190 attendances being recorded. Out-patients and old in-patients undergoing treatment by massage, etc., are also seen at the clinic.

The pressure on the operating theatre continues, and it would be difficult to undertake further cases. As it is, the limited accommodation calls for careful organisation, and gives rise to much inconvenience. The completion of the new operating unit, now fortunately well under way, will provide an opportunity to reorganise the whole of this side of the work.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL. **OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1937.**

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.		OPERATIONS PERFORMED.	
ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS :—		For Varicocele	
Appendicectomy	227	Nephrectomy	14
For Appendix Abscess	11	Nephrolithotomy	3
Caecostomy	4	Nephrotomy	1
" Closure of	2	Orchidectomy	10
Caesarean Section	25	Perinephric Abscess, drainage	3
Cholecystectomy	64	Prostatectomy	13
Cholecyst-gastrostomy	3	Pyelolithotomy	1
Choledochotomy	4	Reduction of Paraphimosis	2
Colectomy	3	Removal of Foreign Body	1
Colostomy	21	Suprapubic Cystotomy	42
" Closure of	2	" Cystolithotomy	3
Gastrectomy	12	Urethral Stricture, Dilatation	13
Gastrostomy	2	Ureteric Lithotomy	2
Gastro-enterostomy	14	Vaginal Hysterectomy	3
Jejunostomy	3	Vasectomy	2
Laparotomy (Exploratory)	25	Ventro-Suspension of Uterus	1
Laparotomy for :—			
Carcinoma of Colon	9		451
" Stomach	4	OPERATIONS ON EYE, EAR, NOSE AND	
Diphragmatic Hernia	1	THROAT :—	
Faecal Fistula	1	Adenotonsillectomy	156
Intestinal Obstruction	2	Capsulotomy of Eye	1
Intussusception	2	Drainage of Cerebral Abscess	3
Pancreatitis	2	Evisceration of Eye	1
Perforation of Colon	1	Excision of Aural Polypus	2
" Duodenal Ulcer	20	" Eye	4
" Gastric Ulcer	9	" Meibomian Cyst	1
Peritoneal Adhesions	10	" Nasal Polypus	6
Peritonitis	10	For Lateral Sinus Thrombosis	1
Resection of Intestine	3	Iridectomy	1
Retroperitoneal Tumour	1	Killian's Operation	2
Ruptured Bladder	1	Mastoidectomy	8
Suture of Intestine	2	Mastoidotomy	28
Tuberculous Mesenteric Glands	2	Myringotomy	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis	2	Needling	1
Hysterectomy	18	Submucous resection of Nasal	
Ovariectomy	13	Septum	8
Presacral Neurectomy	1	Tarsorrhaphy	2
Rammstedt's Operation	1	Tracheotomy	2
Salpingectomy	12	Turbinectomy	1
Salpingo-Oophorectomy	17		230
	566	CHEST OPERATIONS :—	
OPERATIONS FOR HERNIA :—		Cardio-Omentopexy	1
Epigastric Hernia	2	Intercostal drainage for Empyema	2
Femoral Hernia	10	Phrenic Crush	5
Strangulated Femoral Hernia	17	" Evulsion	19
Incisional Hernia	2	Pneumolysis	3
Inguinal Hernia	113	Rib resection for Empyema	37
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	14	Thoracoplasty	4
Umbilical Hernia	3	Thoracoscopy	8
Strangulated Umbilical Hernia	4		
	165	DRAINAGE OF ABSCESSES :—	
GENITO-URINARY OPERATIONS :—		Abdominal Wall	1
Amputation of Penis	1	Axilla	23
" Uterine Cervix	2	Breast	38
Bartholin's Abscess (incision)	8	Chest	7
Cauterisation	1	Face and Head	44
Circumcision	18	Ischio-rectal	43
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	9	Lower Extremity	98
Cysto-diathermy	1	Lumbar	1
Cystoscopy (under general		Multiple	1
anaesthesia)	4	Neck	69
Dilatation and Curettage	69	Sacro-coccygeal	2
Epididymectomy	1	Scrotum	4
Evacuation of Uterus	202	Upper Extremity	73
Excision of Cervical Polypus	6		404
" Urethral Caruncle	1		
For Extravasation of Urine	1		
For Hydrocele	8		

OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING 1937.—(Continued).

OPERATIONS PERFORMED.		OPERATIONS PERFORMED.	
RXCTAL OPERATIONS :—		Manipulation and application of	
Excision of Fistula-in-Ano ..	26	Plaster	149
" " Haemorrhoids ..	51	Osteotomy	7
" " Rectal Polypus ..	2	Reduction of Dislocation ..	4
For Fissure-in-Ano ..	5	Removal of loose bodies from	
Proctoscopy	1	Elbow	1
Resection of Rectum ..	5	" " " " Knee ..	2
	90	Sequestrectomy	13
AMPUTATIONS :—		Sacro-iliac Fusion	1
Of Arm	1	Soutar's Operation	1
" Finger	5	Transposition of Ulnar Nerve	1
" Leg	9	Tenotomy	1
" Stump	4		399
" Toe	2	OPERATIONS ON THE SKULL, BRAIN	
	21	AND NERVES :—	
ORTHOPÆDIC OPERATIONS :—		Cerebral Decompression ..	2
Application of Plaster ..	28	Cervical Sympathectomy ..	2
Arthrodesis of Elbow ..	1	Extirpation of Gasserian Ganglion ..	1
" " Foot	2	Injection of Trigeminal Nerve	1
" " Hip	2	Ventriculography	2
" " Knee	1		8
Arthroplasty	1	MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS :—	
Arthrotomy of Hip ..	2	Amputation of Tip of Tongue ..	1
" " Knee	5	Avulsion of Nail	3
Capsulotomy	3	Biopsy of Cervix	1
Costo-transversectomy ..	1	" " Humerus	4
Division of Median Nerve ..	1	Curettage of Venereal Warts ..	4
Elongation of Calf Muscles ..	3	Excision of Axillary Tumour ..	2
Excision of Coccyx ..	1	" " Branchial Cyst	3
" " Head of Radius ..	2	" " Breast	16
" " Patella	1	" " Bursa	2
For Osteomyelitis of Femur ..	8	" " Cervical Rib	1
" " " " Humerus ..	2	" " Chondroma	1
" " " " Metatarsal ..	2	" " Cyst	6
" " " " Os Calcis ..	2	" " Epithelioma	3
" " " " Os Pubis ..	1	" " Epulis	1
" " " " Tibia ..	11	" " Glands (Tuberculous) ..	10
For Fractured Femur ..	10	" " Lipoma	5
" " " " Humerus ..	6	" " Rodent Ulcer	1
" " " " Olecranon ..	6	" " Sinus	2
" " " " Patella ..	2	" " Submaxillary Tumour ..	2
" " " " Tibia and Fibula ..	1	" " Tumour of Breast ..	4
For Hallux Valgus ..	9	" " " " Elbow ..	1
" Hammer Toe	1	" " " " Neck ..	1
" Myositis Ossificans ..	1	" " Thyroid	27
" Torn Semilunar Cartilage ..	14	" " Varicose Veins	3
Hibb's Spinal Fusion ..	1	Incision of Carbuncle	19
Insertion of Hey Groves Pin ..	9	" " Prepatellar Bursitis ..	17
" " Kirschner Wire ..	47	Ligation of Thyroid Arteries ..	3
" " Os Calcis Pin ..	1	Lymphangioplasty	1
" " Smith Petersen's Pin ..	1	Popliteal Embolectomy	1
Laminectomy	1	Skin Graft	10
Manipulation of Elbow ..	7	Suture of Cut Tendon	23
" " Foot	1	" " Wounds	23
" " Hand	2	Toilet of Burns	20
" " Knee	7		198
" " Legs	2		
" " Patella	2		
" " Shoulder	3		
" " Spine	4		
" " Toe	1		
		TOTAL	2,611

Children's Wards.—During the year 1,938 children were admitted, an increase of 151 over 1936. The number of live births was 1,084, so that altogether 3,022 children passed through the hospital. The number of deaths occurring in children under one year was 159, a decrease of 11 as compared with the previous year. Despite an increase in live births of 97, there was a fall in the number of infants whose death was due to prematurity or weakness from birth, from 56 to 39. Influenza was responsible for 13 deaths which was barely compensated for by a decrease of 7 deaths from broncho pneumonia. Deaths from "gastro-enteritis" numbered 53, being 6 more than in 1936.

As a result of the deliberations of the Joint Hospitals Advisory Committee a project to build a new Children's Hospital has assumed practical form, and is likely to be translated into action. This, together with alterations to the existing Children's Wards in the Hospital, should improve the facilities for dealing with "infective" cases, the admission of which is a necessity but none the less constitutes a source of anxiety to the medical and nursing staff. The proposals will also, by segregating the "infective" cases, diminish very materially the risk to uninfected children who come into hospital for other conditions.

Maternity Department.—Labours conducted during 1937 numbered 1,137, or 97 more than in 1936. There were 72 stillbirths, 19 cases of twins, and a total number of live births of 1,084. In addition to those confined in hospital 48 women were admitted immediately following delivery. Of the women admitted for confinement in hospital, five died. The major causes of abnormality were :—

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	30
Post-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	23
Eclampsia	..	..	7

Abnormalities of presentation position included :—

Breech	..	..	..	..	46
Persistent occipito-posterior	..	..	..	..	16
Face	..	..	..	..	1

Caesarean section was performed in 25 cases; forceps were applied in 116 instances and induction was carried out in 37 cases, 16 by medical and 21 by surgical means. The number of premature

births was 76, a decrease of 43. In 10 instances blood transfusion was carried out. Puerperal pyrexia was notified in 40 cases. One case of puerperal insanity occurred.

Particulars of the maternal deaths were as follows :—

1. Ante-partum haemorrhage. This patient had been under observation for reported haemorrhage and had no loss, nor apparent abnormality suggesting the likelihood of loss, for a week. She had a sudden severe bleeding at the end of this time, and in spite of remedial treatment died before she could be delivered.

2. Eclampsia. This patient had attended the clinic and had been asked to come in ten days before she did. She developed eclamptic fits soon after admission, and pneumonia set in before she was delivered. The fits ceased but the pneumonic complication was fatal, death occurring 48 hours after delivery.

3. An unusual case. Delivery was normal, but there was a toxæmia of obscure origin which appeared chiefly to affect the nervous system and ultimately death occurred, 16 days after confinement, from respiratory failure. There was no evidence of sepsis anywhere. This was a case where only an autopsy could have disclosed the cause, but permission could not be obtained.

4. Placenta prævia. An emergency case with profuse haemorrhage both before and after delivery.

5. Confusional psychosis. Admitted from another hospital with marked mental symptoms. She was delivered soon after admission, but there was no alleviation in her mental state, which developed into a chronic confusional condition. She died 7 months later.

In addition to the cases above noted, three cases of death occurred in women sent into the hospital for puerperal conditions, two being from mental confusional states, and one from a late pulmonary embolism. There were 4 deaths arising from abortion.

There were 72 stillbirths (6·3 per cent.), an increase of 6 over the previous year. The causes of death were as follows :—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	13
Maceration	..	..	..	..	9
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	..				4
Anencephaly	..	..	..	..	3
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	1
Toxæmia in mother	..	..	..		7
Prolapsed cord	...	..	..		2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	..	..			10
Ruptured uterus	..	..	..		1
Protracted labour	..	..	..		4
Difficult labour	..	..	..		12
Complicated breech	..	..	..		4
Uncertain	..	..	..	..	2

Thirty-six children died within 10 days of birth, one more than in 1936. The causes of death were :—

Prematurity	19
Debility from birth	13
Spina bifida	1
Congenital syphilis	1
Septic disease of new-born	1
Broncho-pneumonia	1
	—
	36
	==

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum, which was cured. Infants artificially fed totalled 48, and a further 65 had to have supplementary and complementary diet.

At the ante-natal clinic 1,052 women were registered, and made 7,330 attendances. These figures show increases of 50 and 1,283 respectively.

A post-natal clinic was established towards the end of the year.

Mental Wards.—

The following table shows statistics of admissions to and discharges from the Mental Wards for the year 1937.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1936	102	115	217
Admitted from outside	169	246	415
Transferred from hospital general wards ..	42	54	96
Total admissions and transfers	211	300	511
Total treated during 1937	313	415	728
Discharged to Mental Hospital as certified cases	77	100	177
Discharged to Mental Hospital as temporary patients	7	8	15
Discharged to Mental Hospital as voluntary patients	11	16	27
Discharged to Mental Deficiency Authorities ..	4	1	5
Transferred to hospital general wards ..	29	73	102
Discharged	48	55	103
Died	40	45	85
Total	216	298	514
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1937	97	117	214

There were 52 fewer persons admitted on short orders than in 1936, 46 fewer from outside, and 6 fewer from the hospital. Patients who went to Mental Hospitals numbered 219, the figure for 1936 having been 206. As usual, many cases of a senile degenerative type entered the hospital through the Mental Wards, to find their way ultimately to other wards. The number of patients certified for detention in the Mental Wards on long orders was 21, viz., 4 men and 17 women.

Clothing of a kind more in accordance with modern ideas was provided for the women, and has been welcomed by the majority, but even in this small corner of life there are die-hards!

Pathological Department.—Routine clinical investigations made during 1937 totalled 10,128. This figure exceeds that for the previous year by 2,089. In 1933, the figure was 6,958. The increase during the year again consisted of tests involving special skill, blood-counts, for instance, having risen by over 50 per cent. Autopsies numbered 334, and arising from them the usual histological and museum preparations were made.

Further developments can hardly be contemplated without addition to the medical specialist staff, if the bacteriological services are to be thoroughly supervised. The new laboratory is now in course of erection, and the appointment of a bacteriologist, to rank as assistant pathologist, should be made soon both to cope with existing work and to make certain that the section of which he will have charge in the new building will be laid out in the most practical and advantageous manner.

X-Ray Department.—The number of patients X-rayed was 3,963, of whom 442 were also screened by the radiologist. These figures represent an increase of 600 and 55 respectively on those of 1936. The quality of the work has remained high, but the difficulty of keeping up with the examinations required has been great, and a time-lag is now almost constant. Modern plant will shortly be installed with a view to increasing the facilities for diagnosis, but to overcome the waiting period reorganisation of the department and addition to the staff will be necessary. The plant referred to will be transferred to the new building now in course of erection. The mobile X-ray unit acquired during the year has proved to be of the utmost value.

Massage Department.—The number of patients dealt with was 913, made up of 664 in-patients and 249 out-patients. There was an increase of 77 in the total of persons treated over 1936, and an increase of 3,254 in the treatments given. Details of the treatments were :—

Massage and exercises	..	..	19,806
Exercise classes	..	..	76
Radiant heat	..	..	1,333
Electrical and diathermy	..	..	1,649
Wax baths	..	..	575
Ultra-violet light	..	..	4,404
			<hr/>
			27,843
			<hr/>

Almoner's Department.—The Assessment Committee has met fortnightly all through the year, and the Almoner's Department has undertaken the work of notifying the patient or liable relative of the Committee's decisions.

With the establishment of the new Ambulance Station in September, the assessment of ambulance charges was made a separate concern, and the Almoner assesses according to a fixed scale.

There have been over 1,000 requests for the Almoners' assistance from doctors and sisters during the year—this being a considerable increase on former years. Reports numbering 255 have been obtained from the Medical and Surgical Tutors at the Leeds General Infirmary and other hospitals, and have been passed on to the doctors in charge of the wards.

Convalescence.—Patients numbering 153 were sent away for convalescence, this being an increase of 23 over last year. Arrangements have been made with the help of the following agencies :—

Leeds Convalescent Society	..	..	96
Workpeople's Hospital Fund	..	..	47
Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's			
Families Association	..	..	1
Samaritan Fund	..	..	5
Malton	..	..	4
			<hr/>
			153
			<hr/>

An agreement has been made between the Leeds Health Committee and the Leeds Convalescent Society, whereby the latter makes all arrangements for convalescence, assesses the patients' contributions and collects payments, charging the balance to the Health Committee. An allowance of 5/- per head for administrative expenses is also made to the Leeds Convalescent Society. This scheme has operated from January 1st, 1938.

It is desired to place on record an appreciation of the very kind gift of 4 free recommends for the Malton Convalescent Home, by Mrs. Behrens. This is a beautiful Home founded by Major Behrens some years ago for providing free convalescence for poor women. No payment whatever is asked, and every patient who goes comes back full of enthusiasm for the kindness and happiness she has experienced.

Home Visits.—Almoners have visited the home for after care in 124 cases.

Appliances.—Three hundred and six appliances have been supplied at a cost of £340 10s. 3d. Payment has been made as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Insurance Companies	63	5	4
L.M.S. Rly. Hospital Fund	3	17	0
British Legion	14	1	6
Home Office	44	0	0
Patients	124	0	10
St. James's Hospital	91	6	7

From this it is seen that nearly three-quarters of the cost has been raised in one way or another.

SAMARITAN FUND—STATEMENT, 1937.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To balance in hand	8	3	6	By Fares	10	3	5½
Jan. 27 To Health Department	1	16	6	„ Transport	3	1	6
Apl. 28 „ „	6	3	4	„ Extra nourishment	3	7	0
June 22 „ „	7	4	8	„ Comforts	1	14	0
Aug. 27 „ „	5	11	9	„ Convalescence	4	2	0
Sept. 22 „ „	1	6	3	„ Syringes, etc.	0	16	4
Oct. 11 „ „	3	9	7	„ Telegrams	0	1	6
Nov. 30 „ „	2	15	10	„ Clothing	11	8	7½
Dec. 20 „ „	4	0	6	„ Pawn redemption	0	6	1½
				„ Postal Orders	0	3	7
				„ Balance in hand	5	7	9½
	£40	11	11		£40	11	11

Review.—Once again there falls to be recorded an increase in the work done, all departments sharing in the activity. The accommodation in every section of the hospital was at one time or another fully occupied, and on occasions extra beds have been put into use. Owing to alterations, and latterly the necessity of having to provide accommodation for nurses displaced from the Home as a result of the building work going on there, at no time have all the wards been available. This difficulty has to some extent been overcome by transferring beds and increasing the establishment of the wards in use. There is little likelihood of the total complement of wards being in full commission for some time to come, as further reconstruction or reconditioning is projected.

The Maternity Department, as noted previously, showed a further increase of work, and the earlier part of 1938 indicates that the process is continuing. The need for a department designed on modern lines is obvious. Despite the amount of work done and the good results obtained, the present arrangement cannot be considered ideal. It is to be hoped that, in the many projects of development now before the Committee this need will not be overlooked or unduly delayed. It is a matter of importance. As things are, a lying-in period of fourteen days, as laid down in the Midwives Act for women confined at home, is a sheer impossibility.

Blocks A. and B., the reconditioning of which was begun in 1936, were brought into service again during the year. The next block to be dealt with is the original hospital block. A comprehensive scheme of modernisation has been prepared, and preliminary plans have received the approval of the Ministry of Health. A beginning is expected to be made during 1938, but pressure of work on the staff of the Clerk of Works has delayed progress.

The remaining part of the existing ward buildings to be tackled is the Children's block. It is clear that the reconditioning and rearrangement of this block present difficulties of a kind not hitherto met with in the programme of renovation. The necessity for alteration is equally clear and should be regarded as complementary to the proposed new Children's Hospital. It is hoped to present a scheme for consideration within the current year.

Of the buildings other than wards, a report on kitchen arrangements and equipment has been called for from the consulting engineers. The adequacy of the stores and the dispensary also call for thought, though the excellent range of rooms under the new theatres and electrical department will probably obviate extensive alterations.

The greater portion of the entrance lodge has now been handed over for hospital purposes. Alterations have been carried out and a suite of offices provided for the Almoner's Department as well as improved accommodation for the ante-natal clinic.

Excellent progress has been made with the various buildings included in the scheme of extension, although at the time of writing some delay is being experienced over the engineering part of the work. This, as is well known, has involved a complete renewal of existing plant, and the Health Committee, in association with the Public Assistance Committee, has agreed to the comprehensive plan put forward by the consulting engineers.

In last year's report mention was made of a casualty department and medical officers' quarters. The resident staff is now of a size not contemplated when the existing rooms were designed, and its members are housed in various parts of the hospital. Additions to this staff may be required in the near future, and all possible accommodation is now in use, involving the sacrifice of sitting-room facilities to provide bedrooms. During the year St. Mary's Vicarage was acquired, and the land available after demolition of the house will provide an excellent site for the proposed residency. A scheme for the Committee's consideration is now in course of preparation.

The question of the Casualty Department has not yet received more than preliminary thought and might well be the subject of a discussion by the Joint Hospitals Advisory Committee at an early date.

Amicable co-operation with the voluntary hospitals continues. The work of the Joint Hospitals Advisory Committee is looked upon as of the highest importance, and its capacity to view the hospital problems of the city as a whole is leading to most interesting and valuable developments. The friendly relationship existing amongst the various hospitals augurs well for the future. It is, after all, but a short time since the revolution initiated by the Local Government Act occurred, with its resultant marked acceleration in the advance of municipal hospital work. This in its turn has led to a growing appreciation of the possibilities of a co-ordinated hospital service. The progress so far made is an earnest of better things to come. The closer the co-operation and the more numerous the points of contact between the various hospitals in the city, the more efficient will be the service provided,

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St Mary's Infirmary during 1937 :—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1936	68	150	18	236
Admitted during the year ..	322	773	5	1,100
Births .. .. .	..	..	435	435
Total admissions and births ..	322	773	440	1,535
Total treated during 1937 ..	390	923	458	1,771
Discharged during 1937 ..	164	643	429	1,236
Died during 1937	156	129	8	293
Total discharges and deaths ..	320	772	437	1,529
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1937	70	151	21	242

The average number of patients was 215. The highest number of beds occupied was 245 on 22nd January and 12th February, and the lowest number 199 on 26th May. The average duration of stay was 51 days. The total admissions, namely 1,535, show a decrease from the previous year of 148.

The number of women confined in hospital was 452, an increase of 17. There were 20 stillbirths, 3 cases of twins, and the number of live births was 435. There were 13 cases of puerperal pyrexia, but none of puerperal fever. There were no true maternal deaths, although two women died in the maternity wards,

One died, five hours after admission, who had been delivered at home. She was admitted as a case of shock, but proved to have died from severe acute ulcerative colitis. The other was a woman who died 15 days after delivery from influenzal pneumonia. The causes of stillbirth were :—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	5
Maceration	..	..	..	..	5
Difficult labour	..	..	..	..	4
Complicated Breech	..	..	..	..	2
Uncertain	..	..	..	..	4
					<hr/>
					20
					<hr/>

The number of children born in hospital who died within 10 days of birth was 6 :—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Debility from birth	..	..	..	..	1
Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital heart lesion	..	..	..	..	1
Imperforate anus..	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>
					6
					<hr/>

The ante-natal clinic was attended by 313 women, an increase of 22 over the previous year, and the total number of attendances recorded was 1,392, an increase of 33. A post-natal clinic was established in August.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED.

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—					Convulsions .. ..	..	..	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	..	..	1	Amytrophic Lateral Sclerosis	1	..	..	1
INFLUENZA	3	3	..	6	Disseminated Sclerosis ..	..	2	..	2
TUBERCULOSIS :—					Subacute Combined Degeneration ..	1	..	..	1
Pulmonary	98	39	..	137	Spina Bifida .. ..	..	..	1	1
Peritoneal	1	1	..	2	Neuralgia .. ..	..	1	..	1
Genito-urinary .. ..	..	1	..	1	Neurasthenia	2	2	..	4
	99	41	..	140		35	37	2	74
MALIGNANT DISEASE :—					RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—				
Cancer of Larynx	1	..	..	1	Bronchitis	25	19	..	44
" Bronchus	6	..	..	6	Broncho-pneumonia ..	2	4	..	6
" Tongue	1	..	..	1	Lobar Pneumonia ..	5	1	..	6
" Cheek	1	..	..	1	Asthma	1	1	..	2
" Stomach	2	..	..	2		33	25	..	58
" Caecum	1	..	..	1	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—				
" Colon	3	2	..	5	Valvular Heart Disease ..	3	4	..	7
" Rectum	4	1	..	5	Cardiac Myopathy ..	23	26	..	49
" Pancreas	1	..	..	1	Arterio-Sclerosis ..	66	95	..	161
" Bladder	1	..	..	1	Coronary Thrombosis ..	1	1	..	2
" Prostate	1	..	..	1	Congenital Heart Lesion ..	..	..	1	1
" Breast .. ..	..	5	..	5		93	126	1	220
" Uterus .. ..	..	2	..	2	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—				
Sarcoma of Jaw	1	..	..	1	Dyspepsia .. ..	..	1	..	1
Melanotic Sarcoma ..	1	..	..	1	Haematemesis	1	..	..	1
	24	10	..	34	Appendicitis .. ..	..	1	..	1
RHEUMATISM :—					Ulcerative Colitis .. ..	..	2	..	2
Chronic Rheumatism ..	..	2	..	2	Cholecystitis	1	..	..	1
Myalgia	1	..	..	1	Imperforate Anus .. ..	..	..	1	1
	3	2	..	3	Inguinal Hernia .. ..	..	1	..	1
Osteoarthritis	1	1	..	2		2	5	1	8
Rheumatoid Arthritis ..	4	6	..	10	GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :—				
	7	7	..	14	Nephritis	1	..	..	1
DISEASES CONNECTED WITH					Cystitis .. ..	..	1	..	1
PREGNANCY AND CHILD-					Enlarged Prostate ..	1	..	..	1
BIRTH :—					Polypus of Vulva .. ..	..	1	..	1
Abortion .. ..	..	2	..	2		2	2	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	13	..	13	OTHER DISEASES :—				
Albuminuria .. ..	..	25	..	25	Ulcer .. ..	..	1	..	1
Pyelitis .. ..	..	2	..	2	Pruritus	1	..	..	1
Varicose Veins .. ..	..	1	..	1	Achondroplasia	1	..	..	1
Debility .. ..	..	2	..	2	Kyphosis	1	..	..	1
	..	45	..	45	Diabetes .. ..	..	2	..	2
ACCIDENTAL INJURY AND					Hare-lip .. ..	..	..	1	1
VIOLENCE :—					Debility	4	5	..	9
Fracture of Skull	1	..	..	1	Prematurity .. ..	..	..	3	3
" " Spine	1	..	..	1	Debility from birth ..	..	..	1	1
" " Femur	4	..	..	4		7	8	5	20
" " Tibia and Fibula ..	4	..	..	4	PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM				
Pott's Fracture	1	..	..	1	MATERNITY WARD AND NOT				
Concussion	2	2	..	4	INCLUDED ELSEWHERE :				
Burns .. ..	..	1	..	1	Delivered in Hospital ..	..	435	..	435
	13	3	..	16	" before Admission ..	..	3	..	3
NERVOUS SYSTEM :—					Born in Hospital .. ..	..	..	426	426
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	..	2	..	2	" before admission ..	..	..	2	2
" Thrombosis	29	28	..	57	Undelivered (apparently normal, but not in labour) ..	..	20	..	20
" Diplegia	1	..	..	1		..	458	428	886
Paralysis Agitans .. ..	..	1	..	1		320	772	437	1,529
Post-encephalitic	1	..	..	1					
Parkinsonism .. ..	..	..	..	..	
Epilepsy .. ..	..	1	..	1					

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

CAUSES OF DEATH

DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DISEASE.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :— Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	..	..	1	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :— Broncho-Pneumonia ..	1	2	..	3
INFLUENZA	1	2	..	3	Lobar Pneumonia ..	2	..	..	2
TUBERCULOSIS :— Pulmonary	35	7	..	42	Bronchitis	5	5	..	10
Peritoneal	1	..	..	1		8	7	..	15
	36	7	..	43	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :— Cardiac Myopathy ..	19	17	..	36
MALIGNANT DISEASE :— Cancer of Bronchus ..	5	..	..	5	Arterio-Sclerosis ..	43	63	..	106
" Tongue	1	..	..	1	Congenital Heart Lesion ..	..	..	1	1
" Cheek	1	..	..	1		62	80	1	143
" Stomach	1	..	..	1	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :— Ulcerative colitis ..	..	2	..	2
" Caecum	1	..	..	1	Imperforate Anus ..	..	..	1	1
" Colon	3	1	..	4		..	2	1	3
" Rectum	3	1	..	4	GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :— Nephritis	1	..	..	1
" Pancreas	1	..	..	1	Enlarged Prostate ..	1	..	..	1
" Bladder	1	..	..	1		2	..	..	2
" Prostate	1	..	..	1	MISCELLANEOUS :— Prematurity .. ..	..	..	3	3
" Breast .. ..	..	3	..	3	Debility from Birth ..	..	..	1	1
" Uterus .. ..	..	2	..	2		..	..	4	4
Sarcoma of Jaw	1	..	..	1		..	..	..	..
Melanotic Sarcoma ..	1	..	..	1		156	129	8	293
	20	7	..	27					
NERVOUS SYSTEM :— Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	..	1	..	1					
" Thrombosis	25	22	..	47					
Post-encephalitic ..	1	..	..	1					
Parkinsonism .. ..	..	1	..	1					
Disseminated Sclerosis ..	..	..	1	1					
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	1	1					
Spina Bifida .. ..	..	..	1	1					
	26	24	2	52					

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The number of admissions during the year was 240, the discharges amounting to 151 and deaths to 88. The average number of beds occupied was 287, the highest being 308 and the lowest 269.

The following table shows the classification of diseases and deaths :—

	Children		Adults	
	Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
Infectious diseases	1	..	..	..
Influenza	5	..	..	4
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis ..	6	..	1	..
Malignant disease .. ..	..	..	7	6
Acute rheumatic conditions ..	18	..	1	..
Chronic arthritis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Mental diseases .. ..	..	..	2	2
Injuries	1	..	7	..
Diseases of nervous system ..	2	1	9	4
Diseases of respiratory system	15	..	8	7
Diseases of circulatory system	10	..	20	59
Diseases of digestive system ..	5	..	1	..
Diseases of genito-urinary system	8	..	1	3
Diseases of skin	6	..	1	..
Other diseases	10	..	5	2
TOTAL	87	1	64	87

There is no change of importance to record, the structural alterations having been finished in the previous year, and throughout the year the hospital was able to be fully used. The grounds are at present being laid out afresh to a plan prepared by Mr. T. Trigg, the City Director of Parks.

JOINT HOSPITALS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Hospitals Advisory Committee has continued to meet during the year and has dealt with most important matters including the development of a joint fracture service for city and county cases, the construction of a Hospital for Sick Children of the "long-stay" type, the building of an Orthopædic Hospital, and the establishment of a Radium Institute. The West Riding County Council was invited to take part in the discussion of all four projects and it was finally resolved, (1) in conjunction with the Committee of the Margaret Hepton Memorial Hospital and the Yorkshire Association for the Care of Cripples to erect a hospital of 200 beds at Thorp Arch to serve Leeds and the County area around, (2) to form a Special Committee to make preliminary plans for the building of a Radium Institute in Leeds, and (3) to build a hospital to accommodate 150 to 200 sick children of the type mentioned. With regard to the joint fracture service it was felt that the matter could not proceed to a satisfactory conclusion until the Government had definitely indicated the extent to which it would provide financial assistance.

An orthopædic hospital of modern type is long overdue as is also a hospital for sick children. Both might have been in existence long ere now had the necessary financial support been forthcoming. The radium institute will be a boon and a blessing alike to doctors and patients in the fight against cancer, and no time should be lost in launching the scheme for its construction.

DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE.

The personnel of the District Medical Service remained the same during the year. At the meeting of the Health Committee in April representatives of the British Medical Association (Leeds Division) and the Medical Practitioners Union (Leeds and District Branch) attended and expressed their views on the proposed reorganisation of the domiciliary medical service for the sick poor. Representatives of the Public Assistance Committee also attended and heard the discussion.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee the Town Clerk reported receipt of a letter from the Ministry of Health enquiring as to the future organisation of the District Medical Service and it was resolved that the Ministry be informed that the Council are not yet in a position to inform the Minister as to the future organisation of the Service.

The problem of the District Medical Service is fraught with difficulty and the solution does not yet appear but it is certain that things cannot be left as they are for the re-distribution of the population consequent upon the Corporation's programme of slum clearance is rapidly making the situation more difficult, leaving some District Medical Officers with too little to do and others the reverse.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of names on the register on December 31st, 1937, was 3,056, as compared with 2,994 at the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 62.

There were added to the register during the year on account of fresh notifications and inward transfers 762 names, and removed from the register on account of cancellations owing to death, removal from the city, and cure or change in diagnosis, 700 names.

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the end of each year since 1925.

Year.		Number of Cases.	Increase or decrease compared with the previous year.
1925	.. ..	7,599	—
1926	.. ..	8,288	+ 689
1927	.. ..	8,337	+ 49
1928	.. ..	7,867	- 470
1929	.. ..	6,076	- 1,791
1930	.. ..	5,248	- 828
1931	.. ..	4,109	- 1,139
1932	.. ..	3,495	- 614
1933	.. ..	3,294	- 201
1934	.. ..	3,112	- 182
1935	.. ..	3,025	- 87
1936	.. ..	2,994	- 31
1937	.. ..	3,056	+ 62

This is the first occasion for ten years that an increase in the total number of cases on the register has had to be recorded; in other years since 1927, there has been a decrease. The increase is explained by the larger number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified and confirmed.

Statistics.—*Notifications.*—During the year 548 cases of pulmonary and 214 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, making a total of 762 cases of which 433 were males and 329 females. Compared with the previous year this is an increase of 17 in the pulmonary and 51 in the non-pulmonary notifications, and compared with the average of the previous five years, a decrease of 36 pulmonary and an increase of 56 non-pulmonary.

Notifications of tuberculosis received during the year.

PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males	3	19	54	67	63	71	35	11	323
Females	3	22	78	55	29	19	15	4	225
Totals..	..	6	41	132	122	92	90	50	15	548

NON-PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	6	22	30	22	16	5	6	1	2	110
Females	3	9	27	20	19	10	7	5	4	104
Totals ..	9	31	57	42	35	15	13	6	6	214

TUBERCULOSIS.

YEAR.	DEATHS.						NOTIFICATIONS.					
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.
1926	477	1.01	108	0.23	585	1.24	1,299	2.74	161	0.34	1,460	3.08
1927	457	0.96	101	0.21	558	1.17	811	1.70	155	0.32	966	2.02
1928	453	0.95	89	0.19	542	1.14	766	1.61	158	0.33	924	1.95
1929	508	1.06	113	0.24	621	1.30	743	1.55	156	0.33	899	1.88
1930	432	0.90	101	0.21	533	1.11	642	1.34	251	0.52	893	1.87
1931	439	0.90	88	0.18	527	1.08	666	1.37	176	0.36	842	1.73
1932	386	0.80	107	0.22	493	1.02	574	1.18	162	0.33	736	1.52
1933	412	0.85	87	0.18	499	1.03	632	1.30	151	0.31	783	1.61
1934	392	0.81	70	0.14	462	0.95	617	1.27	172	0.35	789	1.62
1935	358	0.73	77	0.16	435	0.89	569	1.17	141	0.29	710	1.46
1936	346	0.71	62	0.13	408	0.83	531	1.08	163	0.33	694	1.42
1937	354	0.72	52	0.11	406	0.83	548	1.11	214	0.44	762	1.55

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

AGES AT DEATH.

1937.	-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	1	1	1	8	10	68	100	8	197
Females ..	..	..	2	16	26	74	31	8	157
TOTALS	1	1	3	24	36	142	131	16	354
Average 10 years 1927-1936	6	2	5	35	54	165	133	18	418

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1937	Tubercular meningitis.	Abdomin- al.	Bones and Joints.	Other tuber- culosis.	Total.
Males ..	11	3	5	11	30
Females ..	4	4	4	10	22
Totals ..	15	7	9	21	52

AGES AT DEATH.

1937	-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	12	..	..	6	1	6	4	1	30
Females ..	3	1	..	..	1	7	9	1	22
Totals ..	15	1	..	6	2	13	13	2	52
Average 10 years 1927-1936	33	11	5	9	6	13	10	3	90

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, 8.6 per cent. were children under 15 years and 91.4 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12.4 per cent. and 87.6 per cent. respectively. As usual, the age group responsible for the largest number of notifications (132) was 15-25 years.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 45.3 per cent. were children under 15 years, and 54.7 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 58.3 per cent. and 41.7 per cent. respectively. The age group showing the largest number of notifications (57) was 5-15 years.

The greater number of notifications of both types of the disease is not due so much to an increase in the incidence as to better notification of cases particularly by the large hospitals and medical institutions. At the same time, as was pointed out in a previous report, it is not unlikely that in certain years there will be an increase in the actual amount of tuberculosis in the community, but taken over a period of years the tendency will be downwards rather than upwards. The year under review was an influenza year and whatever the relationship be between the two diseases it is not uncommonly the case that when influenza is prevalent there is a rise in the incidence of tuberculosis.

Of the total cases notified 556 were by medical practitioners and 206 came from institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 25 and the number of non-pulmonary 13, making a total of 38, or 5.0 per cent. of the total notifications for the year. This is a decrease of 23 on the figures for the previous year.

The table on page 115 gives the deaths from all forms of the disease with the year of notification. Out of a total of 406 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 146, or 36.0 per cent., were notified in the same year as death occurred, 29, or 7.1 per cent., in the same month, and 40, or 9.9 per cent., in the same week. In the previous year there were 149, or 36.5 per cent., notified in the same year as death occurred, 32, or 7.8 per cent., in the same month, and 44, or 10.8 per cent., in the same week.

An analysis of the notifications in age groups will be found in the table on page 109.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 406, of which 227 were males and 179 females. In the previous year the total was 408, of which 259 were males and 149 females. Of the total pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 354, or 87·3 per cent., and non-pulmonary 52, or 12·8 per cent. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·72, from non-pulmonary 0·11, and from all forms of the disease 0·83, as compared with 0·71, 0·13 and 0·83 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates for the previous five years, these figures represent a decrease of 0·06 in the pulmonary, and 0·06 in the non-pulmonary rate, making a total decrease for all forms of the disease of 0·11. The death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (0·11) was the lowest on record, and the death-rate from tuberculosis of all forms (0·83) was the same as for the previous year which was also the lowest on record.

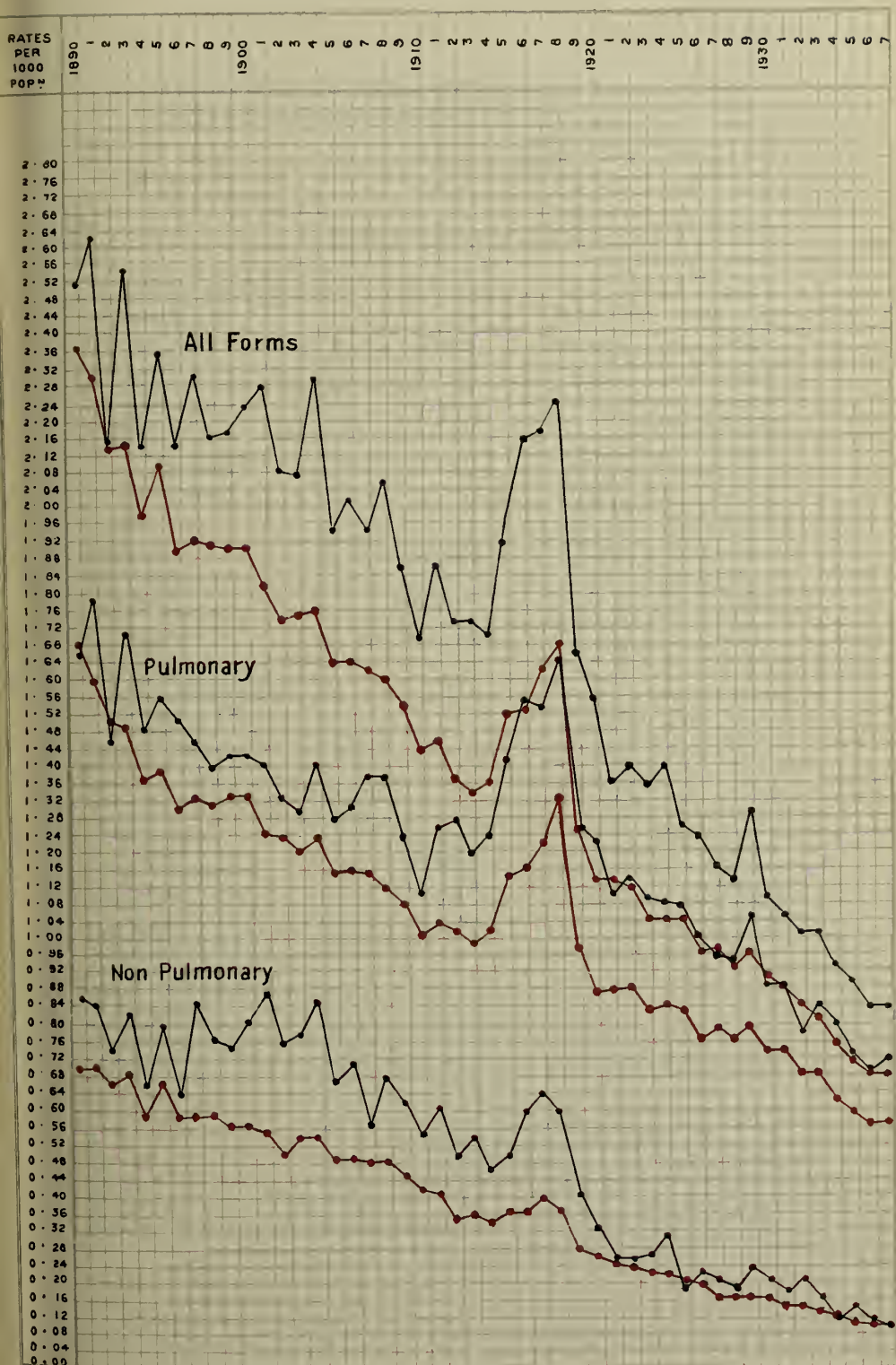
Comparative rates, England and Wales, and Other Towns.—The provisional death-rates for England and Wales for the year were from pulmonary tuberculosis 0·58, from non-pulmonary tuberculosis 0·11, making a total death-rate of 0·69. Comparing these rates with Leeds it will be observed that Leeds rates were higher by 24·1 per cent. in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, by 20·3 per cent. in all forms of the disease, and that the rate for non-pulmonary tuberculosis was the same.

With reference to the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis it will be noted on referring to the table on page 16 that among the large towns of England and Wales, Leeds equal with Birmingham occupied sixth place, the towns with lower rates being in order, Bradford, Bristol, Sheffield, West Ham and London, and with higher, Liverpool, Stoke-on-Trent, Nottingham, Manchester, Hull and Newcastle.

Death-rates in Wards.—The wards with the highest death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis were Central (1·12), Osmondthorpe (1·09), and Richmond Hill (1·04), whilst those with the lowest were Roundhay (0·30), Westfield (0·46), and Mill Hill and South (0·50).

The tables on pages 113 and 110 give the analysis of the deaths in the various wards and age groups.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE. - 1890 - 1937



LEEDS ——— BLACK.
ENGLAND & WALES - RED.



TUBERCULOSIS—DEATHS AND RATES IN WARDS.

MUNICIPAL WARD.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		All Forms Tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Mill Hill and South..	7	0.50	1	0.07	8	0.57
Westfield	7	0.46	1	0.07	8	0.53
Blenheim	16	0.76	2	0.10	18	0.86
Central	20	1.12	1	0.06	21	1.17
Woodhouse	14	0.78	2	0.11	16	0.89
North	10	0.51	2	0.10	12	0.61
Far Headingley ..	15	0.73	1	0.05	16	0.78
Hyde Park	11	0.70	1	0.06	12	0.77
Kirkstall	16	0.68	1	0.04	17	0.73
Burmantofts	11	0.54	2	0.10	13	0.64
Harehills	20	0.86	5	0.21	25	1.07
Potternewton ..	13	0.68	..	..	13	0.68
Roundhay	8	0.30	1	0.04	9	0.34
Cross Gates and Templenewsam ..	10	0.56	3	0.17	13	0.72
Richmond Hill ..	16	1.04	1	0.07	17	1.11
Osmondthorpe ..	23	1.09	5	0.24	28	1.32
East Hunslet ..	13	0.75	2	0.12	15	0.87
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	18	0.79	6	0.26	24	1.05
West Hunslet ..	15	0.90	2	0.12	17	1.02
Beeston	13	0.76	3	0.17	16	0.93
Holbeck (South) ..	11	0.82	..	..	11	0.82
Holbeck (North) ..	14	0.93	3	0.20	17	1.13
Armley and New Wortley	14	0.72	2	0.10	16	0.82
Upper Armley ..	9	0.53	1	0.06	10	0.58
Bramley	17	0.76	2	0.09	19	0.85
Farnley and Wortley	13	0.61	2	0.09	15	0.71
City	354	0.72	52	0.11	406	0.83

The housing conditions of 739 of the 762 cases of tuberculosis (all forms) notified, are shown in the table subtended :—

Rooms in house.	Through house.	Percentage of total throughs.	Back-to-back house.	Percentage of total back-to-back.	Percentage of total cases.
1 room	3	0·7	2	0·7	0·7
2 rooms	5	1·1	49	16·4	7·3
3 rooms	36	8·2	121	40·4	21·2
4 rooms	138	31·4	100	33·4	32·2
5 rooms	141	32·0	20	6·7	21·8
6 rooms	78	17·7	5	1·7	11·2
7 or more rooms	39	8·9	2	0·7	5·6
Total	440	100·0	299	100·0	100·0

In addition to the 440 through houses and 299 back-to-back houses, there were 23 cases notified from common lodging houses, etc., making a total of 762 cases of all forms of tuberculosis notified during the year.

The sub-joined table indicates the type of house occupied by 146 persons who were notified during 1936 as suffering from tuberculosis of all forms and who died during the year :—

Rooms in house.	Through house.	Percentage of total throughs.	Back-to-back house.	Percentage of total back-to-back.	Percentage of total deaths.
1 room	2	2·4	1	1·7	2·1
2 rooms .. ..	..	..	11	18·3	7·7
3 rooms	10	12·0	27	45·0	25·8
4 rooms	25	30·1	21	35·0	32·2
5 rooms	26	31·3	..	..	18·2
6 rooms	12	14·5	..	..	8·4
7 or more rooms	8	9·7	..	..	5·6
Total	83	100·0	60	100·0	100·0

In addition to 83 through houses and 60 back-to-back houses, there were 3 deaths in which the home address was given as common lodging houses, etc.

DEATHS FROM ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1937 WITH YEAR
OF NOTIFICATION.

Year of Notification.			No. dying in 1937.	Percentage of total deaths.
1915	..	..	3	0.7
1916	..	..	—	—
1917	..	..	2	0.5
1918	..	..	2	0.5
1919	..	..	1	0.2
1920	..	..	—	—
1921	..	..	—	—
1922	..	..	1	0.2
1923	..	..	1	0.2
1924	..	..	—	—
1925	..	..	1	0.2
1926	..	..	3	0.7
1927	..	..	3	0.7
1928	..	..	1	0.2
1929	..	..	7	1.7
1930	..	..	5	1.3
1931	..	..	11	2.7
1932	..	..	15	3.7
1933	..	..	22	5.4
1934	..	..	30	7.4
1935	..	..	36	9.0
1936	..	..	66	16.3
1937	..	..	146	36.0
Not notified		..	38	9.4
Died outside City			12	3.0
Total		..	406	100.0

Institutional Accommodation for Tuberculosis.—Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring institutional treatment are sent to one or other of the two sanatoria provided by the city, Killingbeck or Gateforth. The former has 242 beds of which an average of 217 were occupied by pulmonary and 27 by non-pulmonary cases during the year.

The latter has 55 beds devoted to the treatment of adult pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases as they arise, of which an average of 51 were occupied during the year.

There are in addition 24 beds at St. Mary's Infirmary which are used for the reception of cases of chronic tuberculosis.

Early or suspected tuberculosis in children is treated in the children's sanatorium at "The Hollies" which possesses 40 beds of which an average of 37 were occupied during the year.

Cases of surgical tuberculosis are treated at the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, and the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, Hampshire. The number of beds reserved in the former is 25 all of which were occupied, and in the latter a varying number which averaged 10 during the year 1937.

It was decided during the year to build a new Nurses' Home at Killingbeck Sanatorium to take the place of the existing one which is too small and which is required for the female domestic staff now unsatisfactorily housed in Old Killingbeck Hall. Plans of the new home have been prepared and approved by the Committee and are now awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Health.

With regard to the waiting list which, particularly on the male side, continues to be longer than is desirable, this matter has had the attention of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee from time to time and in recent months has once again been the subject of discussion.

Dr. Tattersall mentions the subject in his section of the report on page 119.

My own views were clearly expressed in a special report that I presented to the Committee in May of this year. The following paragraphs are extracted from that report.

"Whilst I would rather there was no waiting list at all, to arrive at such a desirable state of affairs would mean increasing our beds by at

least 25 per cent., and even then one could not be sure that there would be a bed for every case the moment it was required.

"I cannot help feeling that when the housing situation becomes easier and the congested areas have been dealt with, the pressure on the accommodation for both sexes will be greatly reduced. Meanwhile, and until that day arrives, a waiting list is inevitable and must be expected. So long, however, as this waiting list can be kept within reasonable limits I do not think too serious a view need be taken of it. After all, we are dealing with a disease which, as a rule, develops slowly and the cure of which is equally tardy.

"Should the Committee decide to increase the accommodation for pulmonary tuberculosis for males with the object of reducing the waiting list, I should advise that enquiries be made to ascertain whether other sanatoria within a reasonable distance would be willing to accept cases from Leeds and at what cost. This, in my opinion, would be much better than building temporary accommodation which is always expensive to maintain and never gives complete satisfaction."

For further details with respect to institutional treatment see pages 130 and 135.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 or Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action was necessary under this section during the year.

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA.

BY

NORMAN TATTERSALL, M.D. (Lond.), *Chief Clinical Tuberculosis
Officer.*

General.—The low death-rate recorded in last year's report was again equalled in 1937, total deaths numbering 406 and the death-rate 0·83, the figures being almost identical with last year.

Twelve years ago deaths were 600 a year, five years ago they fell below 500, and that has now been reduced to approximately 400 with every prospect of a still lower level in 1938. This is not only a progressive but is an accelerating decline and is an achievement of which the department may well be proud.

The small increase in notifications is all to the good. In the past far too many cases, especially those discovered in general hospitals have not been notified, and the higher figure indicates a fuller compliance with regulations rather than an increase of disease. A large number of cases are referred to the department from St. James's Hospital probably because very few chest cases are treated there without undergoing the searching test of radiology. Many of these would have been missed in pre-X-Ray days.

The work of the department has followed the established routine of recent years. In common with the rest of the country many cases first come to light when the disease is already advanced, the reason in the majority of cases being that owing to the insidious nature of the onset of the disease patients do not seek medical advice at all until the stage is reached at which they have to give up work. The intensive propaganda by leaflets, etc., now being carried out through the national fitness campaign has been instrumental in bringing some cases to light which otherwise might have been too long delayed, and it would appear that only by long and intensive health education is it likely that patients will seek and insist on complete investigation of those apparently trivial symptoms which are of paramount importance in the diagnosis of the early case.

Reference is made in a later part of this report to the remarkable fall in the deaths from tuberculosis in children under ten years of age, from 56 to 18 in the past six years. The inference to be drawn from this is that the intensity of home infection and the number of

children receiving the "massive dose" is rapidly declining. It is true that a large amount of childhood infection is mild, non-progressive, and unnoticed, but if the proportion of acute cases is so markedly reduced it seems fair to assume that there is a corresponding fall in the milder degrees of infection, many of which would ultimately break down in later life.

Housing is a most important factor in relation to the foregoing paragraph, and the sunshine houses now being provided in increasing numbers for tuberculous families on the new estates are worthy of the warmest commendation. In the last eight years 506 such families have been re-housed, half of them in the last two years. These houses give the educated patient a real chance to live the sanatorium life at home. During 1937 no less than 150 families were accommodated as compared with 115 and 70 respectively in the two preceding years.

In spite of these improvements the institutional waiting list has again been a difficult problem, especially for men. The average duration of treatment is referred to by Dr. Gilmour in a later part of this report, and is now about seven months as compared with three months ten years ago. The new women's block at Killingbeck is proving its value but on the male side the absence of small one and two bed wards for isolating special cases is a serious handicap. The long male waiting list and the need for more small wards is a most urgent problem which can only be solved by building.

A final reference may be made to treatment. In 1926 the total number of artificial pneumothorax refills at the Tuberculosis Dispensary and the Sanatoria was under fifty. The work has steadily grown and in the year under review over 2,700 inductions and refills were carried out. When pneumothorax fails to bring about the collapse of the lung surgical measures have to be resorted to. Much of this special surgery is carried out by Mr. Moir at St. James's Hospital, but too often the patient is unwilling to submit to this major treatment. The number of cases having thoracoplasty or the new operation of extra-pleural pneumothorax is small, and the technical skill and experience required for their successful performance is high.

The ideal solution would be the formation of special regional centres for chest surgery to serve several authorities, as only by such pooling of material is it likely that surgeons will be able to devote their whole time to achieving the highest efficiency in this important and steadily developing field of work.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ANNUAL RETURN. FORM T/145. (Table A.) FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937. SHOWING, UNDER HEADINGS A. AND B., THE STATE OF DIAGNOSIS AT
THE END OF THE YEAR.*

	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL.	
	Adults.			Children.			Adults.			Children.			Adults.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
A. New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts).														
Definitely Tuberculous	267	168		10	5		37	53		26			304	221
Doubtfully Tuberculous .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		49	42
Non-Tuberculous .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		354	344
TOTALS	267	168		10	5		37	53		26			707	607
B. New Contacts examined during the year:—														
Definitely Tuberculous	11	7		7	13		..	1		1			11	8
Doubtfully Tuberculous .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		9	7
Non-Tuberculous .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		89	186
TOTALS	11	7		7	13		..	1		1			109	201
C. Cases written off Health Clinic Register:— Recovered	78	40		2	12		22	30		12			100	70
Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)													494	572
TOTALS .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		594	642
Number of Persons on Health Clinic Register:—														
Diagnosis completed .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		2,625	
Diagnosis not completed .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		186	
TOTAL .. ..	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..		2,811	

* Returns prior to 1931 have shown the diagnosis as at one month from date of first attendance.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—	Total Number of Clinical Examinations (included in attendances)	Number of cases making the clinical attendances (excluding Light and Special treatments)
(a) Light treatment	4,392	6,979
(b) Other special treatments	3,428	..
(c) Ordinary clinics	7,373	3,320
(d) X-ray	1,745	..
	<hr/> 16,938 <hr/>	

The City of Leeds Health Clinic.—Statistical details of the work of the clinic appear on pages 120 and 121.

The number of new cases referred for an opinion was 1,552, an increase of 91 on the previous year. A positive diagnosis was reached in 605 (39.0 per cent.) of these cases, 450 pulmonary, and 155 non-pulmonary. There remained 118 cases under observation with the diagnosis incomplete at the end of the year.

The total number of cases remaining on the Health Clinic Register at the end of the year was 2,811 of whom 958 were sputum positive.

Contacts.—There was a slight reduction in the number of new contacts examined during the year, and the percentage found to be suffering from tuberculosis was slightly higher, being 6.4 as compared with 6.2 during 1936.

The following table gives an analysis of the contacts examined:—

“CONTACTS” FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1937, to DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

	New Contacts Examined.	Found Sputum T.B. +	Clinically definite, but sputum negative.	Diagnosed Non- Pulmonary Tubercle.	Found to be Non- Tubercular, lost sight of, etc.	Remaining under observa- tion.	Number admitted to Sanatoria for observation or treatment.
Males	109	4	7	—	89	9	9
Females	201	3	4	1	186	7	5
Boys ..	144	—	7	1	113	23	24
Girls ..	185	—	13	1	147	24	35
Total	639	7	31	3	535	63	73

49 cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1936, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	11
Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight of, etc.	35
Remaining under observation	3

Total examinations made = 933 (666 cases).

Deaths from Acute Tuberculosis in Young Children.—The practice of investigating the possible source of infection in cases of young children dying from meningitis, tuberculous bronchopneumonia, and peritonitis, has been continued. Very few of these cases are notified before death, but investigation of their home surroundings usually reveals an already known or previously unknown case of adult pulmonary disease.

Only 16 such cases occurred in the city during 1937 and of these one parent was known to have a positive sputum in six cases, and in three others there were near relatives who were probably the source of infection. No source of infection was traced in the remaining seven, but in several of these the parents refused to attend for examination. If only it were possible to obtain complete examination of the adult contacts in each case, it is certain that the source of infection would be traced to the home in a very large percentage. It is gratifying to notice, however, that the total number of deaths from tuberculosis of all forms in children under ten years of age is showing a rapidly progressive decline, the figures for the last six years having been 56, 42, 39, 37, 26 and 18. This is a much more rapid fall than that of the population at all ages. No doubt it is a product of many factors one of which may be the smaller average family of to-day, but it seems more probable that it is one of the early fruits of slum clearance which obviously tends to make the massive infection of young children less likely by the reduction of overcrowding and the improved hygiene of the home.

Home Visiting by Medical Staff.—The number of visits paid to patients in their homes by members of the medical staff was 905 which is the highest number ever carried out in one year. These visits included 66 consultations with the patient's doctors, 43 visits for artificial pneumothorax treatment and 55 for other forms of special treatment.

Treatment.—In November, 1937, a new X-Ray screening plant was installed on the ground floor of the Health Clinic with immediate access to the examination and treatment rooms. It is in constant use, and its value in diagnosis as well as treatment is inestimable. This is particularly so in the control of pneumothorax treatment and every case attending is now screened at frequent intervals, thus giving a much sounder basis for the correct spacing and volume of refills than was previously available.

Pneumothorax clinics are held on two afternoons a week and a few patients who are working attend for their refills at the evening sessions. The number of refills carried out at the clinic during the year was 1,172.

The number of patients attending for Gold treatment increased very considerably during the year, and injections numbered 474 as compared with 107 in the previous year. The results of this treatment are still very variable, but a certain proportion of patients derive marked and lasting benefit.

On the surgical side the amount of work carried out has shown a further increase chiefly owing to the energy of Dr. A. G. Evans whose special experience of bone and joint cases has proved invaluable. The number of cases attending for supervision or renewal of plaster supports has considerably increased and these cases, with others attending for aspiration of abscesses, dressings, etc., made 1,310 attendances, nearly 200 more than in 1936.

Artificial Sunlight.—This department also comes under the care of Dr. Evans and the work has extended considerably during the past year. The 41 patients continuing from last year, with 96 new cases during the year, made 4,392 attendances, an increase of almost 800 on 1936. At the end of the year 47 cases remained under treatment.

Dental Treatment.—Two sessions per week are held at this clinic by Mr. W. L. Fleming, L.D.S., who also visits the Sanatoria. Details of the treatment are as follows :—

	Health Clinic	Killing- beck.	Gateforth.	The Hollies.
Cases { Examined ..	177	174	17	108
{ Treated ..	142	126	17	44
Attendances ..	387	386	33	52
Extractions :—				
Local anæsthetic ..	440	260	52	28
N ₂ O	69	..	..	44
Fillings and Scalings ..	26	51	1	4
Dentures :—				
Number	56	27	6	..
Patients supplied ..	36	19	3	..
Repairs, etc.	43	1	..	..

X-Ray Department.—Reference was made last year to the fact that the present X-Ray plant although still giving excellent service is becoming obsolete after eleven years. Good radiology must remain the most important single factor in the early diagnosis of pulmonary disease. The pressure of work on the X-Ray plant increases every year and the 2,169 films taken during the year represents an increase of nearly 300 over 1936.

Dr. S. Thompson continues to do the bulk of the X-Ray work and it is a pleasure to refer to the very high standard which is attained.

Health Visitors.—For the purpose of giving each Health Visitor a specific area the city is divided into nine sections, each section having a well defined boundary. The upheaval consequent on slum clearance necessitates revision of these areas from time to time and alterations have been made during the past year affecting four areas. The Health Visitors have much bigger distances to cover owing to the widespread character of the new housing estates, and although the total number of cases of active disease continues to fall the alteration of housing conditions renders the work even more strenuous than in the past. During the year the Health Visitors made 15,333 visits, 14,257 to cases on the Clinic register, 758 to complete environmental reports, and 318 to other notified cases. In addition, the District Nursing Organisations made 3,604 visits to 80 cases where home nursing was required.

Clerical.—Thanks are due to the Panel Doctors for so promptly completing and returning 573 of the 599 National Health Insurance Forms G.P. 36 issued for patients on domiciliary treatment. The 26 outstanding forms are mainly accounted for by removals and deaths.

The information obtained has been very useful in assessing the progress and special requirements of the cases concerned.

The Divisional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health (Insurance Department) called for reports on 20 cases, and 72 reports and forms were sent to the Ministry of Pensions on behalf of tuberculous pensioners. To the Education Department 1,207 reports on children of school age were sent with regard to diagnosis, fitness for school, etc.

When general practitioners refer cases to this clinic, reports of clinical, X-Ray, and sputum findings are sent to them and 2,196

such cards were completed, together with 2,111 further reports giving details of the progress of patients at subsequent examinations.

Care Work.—The yearly report of the Case Committee states :—
“ The activities of the Case Committee continue to increase ; each year brings fresh problems and wider scope for service.

Convalescence, sick room requisites, grocery grants, clothing, and help in the home have been given generously as in past years.

The re-housing scheme so beneficial in many ways has opened up various fresh avenues of need. These in the majority of cases would go unsupplied were it not for the help of this Committee. Many a patient could manage to rub along in the old house, but on removal is faced with fresh expense in the way of increased rent, extra coal, extra food to meet the children's improved appetites, additional outlay on car fares to work, to school, to the Health Clinic, and to cheap shopping centres.

The margin for clothing is in most cases extremely meagre and the clothing given by this Committee has done much to mitigate the effects of inclement weather on bodies already weakened by disease.

The connection between the patient and the Committee often remains unbroken over a period of years and even in cases where the end is inevitable it is a satisfaction to know that sick room comforts and friendly visits have done much to lighten the last stages of the disease.

Many of our patients have derived great benefit from the allotment scheme which enables them not only to provide themselves with fresh vegetables direct from the soil, but also to spend many hours working in the fresh air.”

Among the very varied types of help and assistance granted to patients and their families were :—

	CASES.
Extra nourishment	1,019
Convalescence arranged	113
Beds, bedding, sick-room requisites	101
Clothing	212
Financial and food grants	119
Other assistance and advice given	71
Assessments made for surgical appliances and dental treatment	119
	<hr/> 1,754

The voluntary funds were helped by about £30 raised at a Garden Party held in the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Lupton of Wood Lane, Headingley, to whom the Committee are very grateful.

Special donations of £25 and £15 enabled the number of Christmas parcels to be increased to over 400. With each Christmas parcel a bag of coal was supplied, thanks to a special effort by the Nursing and Clerical staffs of the clinic.

Copies of the Committee's Annual Report can be obtained from the Secretary at the Health Clinic.

The Factory-in-the Field.—This centre endeavours to make patients fit for the open labour market by providing work under ideal conditions, especially after discharge from Sanatorium.

The employees at the year end were :—

Department	Tuberculous	Non-tuberculous
Firewood	19	2
Brushmaking	4	2
Printing	7	1
Other employees	2	4
	—	—
	32	9
	==	==

Tuberculous Employees.—A good dinner is provided for the indoor staff at a cost of 10d. per head and 26 was the average attendance.

After each patient's re-examination at the Clinic, the manager is given a report as to the progress, working capacity, etc.

In the past twelve months 15 patients ceased work, 8 as fit for the open labour market, 4 for health reasons (1 re-admitted to Sanatorium and 1 died) and 3 as unsuitable. All the positions were filled by other tuberculous patients.

Loss of Time due to Ill-health.—Of the 32 employees on the roll at the year-end, 12 had been absent at some period owing to ill-health from various causes. The average time lost per head was 9.8 days for the whole number of patients employed, the respective figure for each department being :—Firewood 10.9, Brush-making 4.2, Printing 12.9.

"The Hollies" Sanatorium School.

PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D)—modified).

					Remaining Jan. 1st, 1937.	Admitted.	Discharged. †	Remain- ing, Dec. 31st 1937.
Pulmonary	Boys	{	Under 5	..	—	1	—	1
			Over 5	..	7	7	9	5
	Girls	{	Under 5	..	3	2	4	1
			Over 5	..	10	16	16	10
Non-Pulmonary	Boys	{	Under 5	..	1	2	3	—
			Over 5	..	1	9	5	5
	Girls	{	Under 5	..	1	—	1	—
			Over 5	..	—	3	3	—
Observation Cases	Boys	{	Under 5	..	3	8	10	1
			Over 5	..	3	12	12	3
	Girls	{	Under 5	..	3	5	6	2
			Over 5	..	5	32	28	9
Totals					37	97	97	37

† Includes 2 transfers to Killingbeck Sanatorium.

ANALYSIS OF DEFINITE CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total.	
			Disease Quies- cent.	Disease Im- proved.	Disease not Im- proved.	Disease Quies- cent.	Disease Im- proved.	Disease not Im- proved.		
1-3 months.	Boys	{	Under 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Over 5 ..	I	I	..	I	..	4	
	Girls	{	Under 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Over 5 ..	I	..	..	..	..	1
3-6 months.	Boys	{	Under 5 ..	..	..	..	I	..	1
			Over 5 ..	2	I	I	2	I	..	7
	Girls	{	Under 5 ..	..	I	2	..	..	3
			Over 5 ..	I	4	..	2	I	..	8
6-12 months.	Boys	{	Under 5 ..	..	..	..	I	..	1
			Over 5 ..	3	3
	Girls	{	Under 5 ..	..	..	..	I	..	1
			Over 5 ..	3	3	6
Over 12 months.	Boys	{	Under 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Over 5
	Girls	{	Under 5 ..	I	..	..	..	..	1
			Over 5 ..	2	2
	Totals	14	10	3	8	4	..	39

Includes 2 transfers to Killingbeck Sanatorium and the further period of treatment is shown in the corresponding table for that Institution.

St. Mary's Infirmary.

PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D) modified).

		Remaining Jan. 1st, 1937.	Admitted.	†Dis- charged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1937.
Pulmonary	Males	17	91	60	32	16
	Females	3	44	31	10	6
Non-Pulmonary	Males .. ..	..	1	..	..	1
	Females .. ..	..	3	3	..	..
Observation Cases	Males .. ..	..	1	1	..	..
	Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals	20	140	95	42	23

†Includes transfers to Killingbeck (17 Males, 9 Females).

ANALYSIS OF DEFINITE CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

		Pulmonary Tb. Disease.									Non-Pulmonary Tb. Diseases.			Total.
		T.B. Minus.			T.B. Plus.			Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.				
		Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.							
1-3 months.	Males .. ..	..	5	4	..	4	8	..	..	..	21 12
	Females .. ..	..	..	3	..	2	5	..	2	..		
3-6 months.	Males .. ..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8 4
	Females .. ..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
6-12 months.	Males .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
	Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 12 months.	Males .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 ..
	Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals .. ..	..	9	7	..	15	13	..	2	..	46		

NOTE.—Nearly all the cases transferred to Sanatorium were in hospital for less than 28 days.

“ The Hollies ” Children’s Sanatorium.—The accommodation of 40 beds at this institution has been used for children requiring isolation from gross home contact or treatment for slight or early forms of tuberculosis.

Details of the number treated, duration and results of treatment, etc., are shown in the tables on page 128.

The general health of the children remained good with the exception of an outbreak of diphtheria in November during which month 16 mild cases were transferred to the Isolation Hospital, followed by 2 more towards the end of December. Treatment has been on the established lines with a generous diet and a maximum of time spent out of doors for school lessons as well as recreation.

The following details have been supplied by the Head Teacher:—

Number of children on school register	..	82
(Boys 35, girls 47)		
Number of school sessions	.. ..	.. 506
Average number on school register	..	37

St. Mary’s Infirmary.—Two wards at this institution are reserved for chronic infectious cases requiring isolation or hospital treatment pending admission to Sanatorium.

The beds available (6 females, 18 males) have been fully occupied. The tables on page 129 show the number of patients treated, etc.

SANATORIA.

Killingbeck Sanatorium (Report by Dr. W. Stanton Gilmour).—The cases treated during the year numbered 676 comprising 299 males, 269 females, and 108 children, as compared with a total of 656 for the previous year. Of this year’s total 55 were non-pulmonary cases divided as follows, male 18, female 14, children 23.

The average percentage of bed cases was 70·17; and the average length of stay was non-pulmonary 51 weeks, and pulmonary 30 weeks as compared with 42 weeks and 30 weeks respectively in 1936.

The average length of stay for pulmonary cases in 1932 was only 22 weeks and there has been a steady rise year by year up to 1936 when the period reached 30 weeks, the same as the year under

review. It would appear that it is likely to become stationary at this very satisfactory average.

Patients to the number of 386 were examined by the Dental Surgeon during the year and 285 received treatment.

The official accommodation has remained at 242 beds, the same as in 1936. The additional beds added in 1936 were not sufficient to eliminate the female waiting list and 9 beds were temporarily converted in Block 9 for the accommodation of women patients on walking exercise. This eventually solved the problem of the waiting list and by the end of the year it had disappeared entirely, though there is every reason to expect that the periodic variations in the demand will, from time to time, entail its restoration to a certain limited extent.

Special Treatment Done.

Pneumothorax and Air Replacement, 77 cases, number of refills, 1,581.

Gold Cases 80. Number of injections 1,129.

Phrenic evulsion, 19. Other operations, including thoracoplasty, extra-pleural pneumothorax, bone grafts, etc., 43.

X-Ray examinations; films 701, screenings 2,246.

Treatment on routine Sanatorium principles continues and it will be seen that special forms of treatment are still available. Since last year's report, a Thoracoscope has been obtained for the theatre at St. James's Hospital and helpful work in the cauterisation of adhesions in artificial pneumothorax cases has been done.

The control of special treatment will be more efficient when it is possible to replace the old X-Ray plant with a modern and more powerful unit. Laboratory assistance at the Sanatorium would also be very helpful.

Laboratory Work.—Examination of sputum, pus, etc., at Leeds Medical School and St. James's Hospital was 59, and at Killingbeck 466.

School.—The attendance has maintained a high average throughout the year, involving a large class of juniors and seniors. The work has been particularly heavy as there has been, throughout the year, quite a number of bed cases needing individual tuition in the ward.

Administration.—During the year plans have been approved by the Committee and the Ministry of Health for the erection of a new Nurses' Home of 75 beds, including a sick bay of 5 beds. It is hoped that work will be started before the end of 1938 as the increased staff is stretching the present accommodation beyond its limits.

An additional clerk was appointed during the year which has relieved the strain and made it possible to inaugurate a comprehensive system of storekeeping which was not possible with the smaller staff.

Acknowledgments.—Throughout the year there have been frequent entertainments by concert parties and others who have continued their interest in this social side of the patients' lives. The appreciation shown by the patients themselves at the time of these visits indicate how much these services are valued.

Rev. Edmund Beabey, A.K.C., the Honorary Chaplain, has been indefatigable in the organisation of the social side of the Sanatorium.

Thanks are also due to those friends and firms who remember the patients' comfort at Christmas.

I wish to thank the staff at Killingbeck, the Public Health Department, the Leeds Health Clinic, and St. James's Hospital for their willing co-operation during the year.

Killingbeck Sanatorium.

GRADE OF EXERCISE ATTAINED BY ADULT CASES, ON DISCHARGE OR TRANSFER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No exercise	20	24	44
Walking	45	40	85
Work { Grade A.*	25	25	50
{ Grade B.†	14	..	14
{ Grade C.‡	1	..	1
Treatment not completed	25	23	48
Total	130	112	242

* Light work in wards and garden, or vocational.

† Slightly heavier than "A."

‡ Moderately heavy work in wards and garden.

Killingbeck Sanatorium.

PERIOD ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D)—modified).

				Remain- ing Jan. 1st, 1937.	Admitted. *	Discharged †	Died.	Remain- ing Dec. 31st, 1937.
Pulmonary.	Males	..	..	78	188	119	58	89
	Females	..	..	91	153	104	44	96
	Boys	..	{ Under 5	2	1	1	..	2
		..	{ Over 5	12	13	12	1	12
	Girls	..	{ Under 5	2	1	1	..	2
		..	{ Over 5	12	8	14	3	3
Non-Pulmonary	Males	..	..	8	10	11	1	6
	Females	..	..	4	10	8	2	4
	Boys	..	{ Under 5	1	2	1	..	2
		..	{ Over 5	3	4	3	..	4
	Girls	..	{ Under 5	1	..	..	..	1
		..	{ Over 5	7	5	5	..	7
Observation Cases.	Males	..	..	6	9	13	1	1
	Females	..	..	2	9	9	..	2
	Boys	..	{ Under 5	..	1	..	..	1
		..	{ Over 5	3	13	11	..	5
	Girls	..	{ Under 5	1	..	1	..	..
		..	{ Over 5	3	13	9	..	7
Totals				236	440	322	110	244

*Includes transfers from Gateforth (12), St. Mary's (26), The Hollies (2).

†Includes transfers to Gateforth (23),

ANALYSIS OF DEFINITE CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

		Pulmonary Tb. Disease.						Non-Pulmonary Tb. Diseases.			Total.
		T.B. Minus.			T.B. Plus.						
		Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	
1-3 months.	Males	I	2	I	..	6	10	..	2	..	22
	Females	I	2	I	I	3	2	..	..	I	11
	Children { Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I
		Over 5	..	I
3-6 months.	Males	4	3	..	..	23	6	..	I	I	38
	Females	3	6	..	..	18	2	..	4	..	33
	Children { Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	5	2
6-12 months.	Males	3	4	..	4	32	2	I	..	..	46
	Females	5	4	I	I	20	5	I	..	..	37
	Children { Under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Over 5	5	2	I	3	..	..	11
Over 12 months.	Males	I	..	..	2	5	2	2	3	..	15
	Females	I	2	..	3	14	3	..	..	..	23
	Children { Under 5	I	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
		Over 5	6	2	I	..	I	4	..	14
	Totals	36	31	3	11	122	33	8	15	2	261

The above figures include 23 (Male) transfers to Gateforth Sanatorium and the further period of treatment is shown in the table for that Institution.

Gateforth Sanatorium (Males only).

PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (D) modified).

	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1937.	Admitted.*	Dis- charged.†	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1937.
Pulmonary ..	44	74	74	..	44
Non-Pulmonary ..	1	9	9	..	1
Observation Cases..	1	16	14	..	3
Totals	46	99	97	..	48

* Includes transfers from Killingbeck Sanatorium (23)

† Includes transfers to Killingbeck Sanatorium (12).

ANALYSIS OF DEFINITE CASES DISCHARGED.

DURATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

(Ministry of Health Form T.145 (G)—modified).

PULMONARY T.B. DISEASE.							NON-PULMONARY T.B. DISEASES.			Total
	T.B. Minus.			T.B. Plus.			Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	
	Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.	Quies- cent.	Im- proved.	Not Im- proved.				
1-3 months ..	4	6	..	I	4	2	I	I	I	
3-6 months ..	6	9	2	..	8	3	..	3	2	
6-12 months..	..	2	2	I	4	2	..	..	..
Over 12 mths.	3	I	..	..	3	4	I	..	..
Total ..	13	18	4	2	19	11	2	4	3	

Includes 12 transfers to Killingbeck Sanatorium and the further period of treatment is shewn in the corresponding table for that institution.

GRADE OF EXERCISE ATTAINED BY PATIENTS ON DISCHARGE OR
TRANSFER.

Cases who completed treatment. Grade.						Treatment not completed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	6	6	3	2	18	47	83

NOTE.—Patients take walking exercise until 2 hours per day are done without symptoms. Six grades of manual work are then carried out, the last grade involving 6 hours normal work without any rest period.

Gateforth Sanatorium (Report by Dr. A. C. Meek).—The official accommodation is 50 beds, but 55 patients are normally received.

The routine treatment consists of an initial period of rest in bed, followed, when the condition of the patient allows, by walking exercise and graduated labour. A few suitable cases receive special treatment, e.g., artificial pneumothorax and Crisalbine injections ("gold" treatment).

A fairly large programme of redecoration was carried out towards the end of the year, which included the patients' recreation rooms, the surgery, and the nurses' dining room.

During the summer of 1937 a great improvement was effected by the replacement of the old coal consuming kitchen range by a modern anthracite cooker.

Thanks are due to the Rev. W. Ernest Smith, Vicar of Hambleton, for the provision of Sunday morning services in the recreation room, prior to the completion of the renovation of the Church of St. Mary, Gateforth, and also to the various concert parties from Leeds and Selby who visited the sanatorium during the year.

Produce to the value of £206 was used in the sanatorium and a sum of £162 was realised by the sale of eggs, poultry, etc.

The year proved a disappointing one in the poultry farm, egg production falling from 30,801 in 1936 to 17,713 in 1937.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The outstanding feature in this section for the year was the reduction of the maternal mortality rate to a figure lower than has ever before been recorded in the city. Previously the figure has fluctuated between 5.14 and 2.86 per thousand total (live and still) births. The new figure is 2.24, which is lower by 56.4 per cent. than the highest and 21.7 per cent. than the lowest.

The infant mortality and neo-natal rates remain much about the same as in the previous year.

A Health Centre—the first of its kind—was opened at Middleton during the year. This centre represents the materialisation of the idea that the child welfare services should where possible be concentrated in one building. As has so often been said, soundness of mind and body are the same whether in infant or school child and to give the public the impression that it is otherwise is wrong. In this new the centre the needs of the pre-school as well as the school child are catered for and the cost is borne proportionately by the Health and Education Committees. The building was planned by Mr. F. Broadbent, late principal architect to the Education Committee, and built by a local firm of builders. It is centrally situated, has a pleasing elevation to Middleton Park Avenue, and is so designed as to afford facilities for dealing with, on the one hand, mothers, babies and “toddlers” and, on the other, school children. Rooms for massage and medical exercises, sunlight therapy, and the treatment of minor ailments have been provided as well as the usual waiting, weighing and consulting room accommodation. Altogether it is a very compact and useful centre. That it is appreciated by the people of Middleton is proved by the fact that since its inauguration the number of mothers and babies in attendance at the ante-natal and infant welfare clinics has nearly doubled. This is the first of a series of similar centres which, it is hoped, will in due course be built in various parts of the city.

Another notable event of the year was the inauguration in the month of August of a municipal midwifery service. This service, brought into being by the Midwives Act of 1936, represents a further step in the campaign to make childbirth safer alike for mother and baby. To the mother it secures competent and skilled help during pregnancy, childbirth and the lying-in period, while to the midwife it offers an improved status, better pay and conditions of service and a pension on retiring either because of age or incapacity through

illness. The number of midwives employed under the scheme is 31 of which 7 are attached to the Maternity Hospital for the purpose of giving district teaching to the medical students and pupil midwives undergoing training at that school. The midwives work in groups which ensures each midwife having regular holidays and off duty times. So far the scheme has worked well though it is not unlikely that at the end of the completed year certain modifications and adjustments will have to be made. Further particulars of the service will be found on page 154.

Statistics.—The number of children under one year of age who died in 1937 was 491 (males 275 and females 216) as compared with 476 (males 279 and females 197) for 1936. The infant mortality rate was 67 as compared with 65 for the previous year and an average of 74 for the previous five years.

Compared with the other large towns in England and Wales Leeds occupied sixth place, the towns with lower rates being Bristol, Sheffield, London, Birmingham and West Ham, and with higher, Bradford, Manchester, Hull, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Liverpool and Newcastle.

The rate for England and Wales was 58 or 13·4 per cent. lower than the rate for Leeds.

Death rates in Quarters.—The infant mortality rate for the four quarters of the year is given in the accompanying table.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Year.
1927	104	70	66	83	81
1928	84	60	77	99	79
1929	142	84	79	84	97
1930	80	62	54	76	68
1931	105	62	57	83	76
1932	103	77	74	100	88
1933	107	62	67	90	81
1934 . . .	91	53	70	72	71
1935	75	63	70	49	64
1936	94	69	40	57	65
1937	97	55	56	65	67

INFANT MORTALITY.

Year.	Deaths under one year.	RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
		LEEDS.	England and Wales.
1890	2,128	173	151
1891	2,216	177	149
1892	2,114	168	148
1893	2,542	206	159
1894	1,945	156	137
1895	2,384	191	161
1896	2,120	169	148
1897	2,454	190	156
1898	2,372	183	160
1899	2,222	172	163
1900	2,397	183	154
1901	2,429	188	151
1902	2,113	160	133
1903	1,992	153	132
1904	2,207	176	145
1905	1,875	152	128
1906	1,837	152	132
1907	1,533	131	118
1908	1,654	138	120
1909	1,350	123	109
1910	1,446	133	105
1911	1,679	159	130
1912	1,051	102	95
1913	1,469	135	108
1914	1,324	124	105
1915	1,253	127	110
1916	1,216	129	91
1917	1,023	135	96
1918	984	133	97
1919	899	119	89
1920	1,232	110	80
1921	997	98	83
1922	935	101	77
1923	773	89	69
1924	921	108	75
1925	748	91	75
1926	748	93	70
1927	629	81	70
1928	606	79	65
1929	722	97	74
1930	512	68	60
1931	552	76	66
1932	617	88	65
1933	537	81	64
1934	513	71	59
1935	463	64	57
1936	476	65	59
1937	491	67	58

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE ELEVEN YEARS 1927-1937 AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF
THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

YEAR.	Births in year.	Under one week.		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under twelve months.		Under one year.	
		Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
1927	..	170	21.8	274	35.2	103	13.2	87	11.2	84	10.8	81	10.4	629	81
1928	..	201	26.2	286	37.3	102	13.3	94	12.3	72	9.4	52	6.8	606	79
1929	..	210	28.3	314	42.3	111	14.9	107	14.4	108	14.5	82	11.0	722	97
1930	..	208	27.5	291	38.5	74	9.8	57	7.5	49	6.5	41	5.4	512	68
1931	..	172	23.8	233	32.3	92	12.7	86	11.9	80	11.1	61	8.4	552	76
1932	..	189	27.0	255	36.4	110	15.7	100	14.3	85	12.1	67	9.6	617	88
1933	..	175	26.3	243	36.6	99	14.9	80	12.0	57	8.6	58	8.7	537	81
1934	..	185	25.7	252	35.0	85	11.8	55	7.6	69	9.6	52	7.2	513	71
1935	..	182	25.2	239	33.1	88	12.2	62	8.6	41	5.7	33	4.6	463	64
1936	..	166	22.6	220	30.0	70	9.5	87	11.9	54	7.4	45	6.1	476	65
1937	..	186	25.6	242	33.2	84	11.5	80	11.0	48	6.6	37	5.1	491	67

Causes of Death.—The principal causes contributing to the infant death-rate in order of numerical importance were premature birth, pneumonia, and diarrhoea and enteritis. An examination of the list of causes of death given on page 149 shows that 124 or 25·3 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age were due to the respiratory group of diseases—pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough and influenza. Last year the number was 106, or 22·3 per cent., and the average for the previous five years was 107 or 20·5 per cent. As compared with the previous year, the principal increases were in influenza and pneumonia. Had it not been for the influenza epidemic in the first quarter of the year, the rate would most certainly have been considerably lower.

Prematurity still remains the most important single cause of death, the number of deaths attributable to it being 120 or 24·4 per cent. of the total as compared with 114, or 23·9 per cent., for the previous year.

The following table shows the number of deaths from prematurity and the death-rate per thousand births for the years 1927-1937.

Year.	Births.	Deaths from prematurity.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
1927	7,790	146	18·7
1928	7,665	169	22·0
1929	7,426	173	23·3
1930	7,568	152	20·1
1931	7,219	114	15·8
1932	7,004	128	18·3
1933	6,643	134	20·2
1934	7,190	121	16·8
1935	7,211	124	17·2
1936	7,340	114	15·5
1937	7,279	120	16·5

The average death-rate from prematurity per thousand births for the ten years 1927-1936 was 18·8.

Pneumonia (all forms) was the second most important single cause of death, 81 or 16·5 per cent. of the total being attributable to this disease, as compared with 69, or 14·5 per cent., for the previous year, and an average of 84, or 15·0 per cent., for the previous decade.

The deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis numbered 63 or 12·8 per cent. of the total deaths under one year, as compared with 65, or 13·7 per cent., for the previous year, and an average of 72, or 12·7 per cent., for the previous decade.

An outbreak of enteritis in the children's ward at St. James's Hospital contributed very largely to the mortality from this condition. Very careful investigation into the outbreak failed to disclose the cause, though it quite possibly was associated with infection of the upper respiratory passages which at the time was very prevalent in the ward.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (491) infant deaths 71, or 14·5 per cent., took place on the first day ; 186, or 37·9 per cent., in the first week ; 242, or 49·3 per cent., in the first month ; 84, or 17·1 per cent., between one and three months ; 80, or 16·3 per cent., between three and six months ; 48, or 9·8 per cent., between six and nine months ; and 37, or 7·5 per cent., between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per 1,000 births in 1937 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week increase	0·8%	3-6 months, decrease	1·8%
Under 1 month decrease	7·0%	6-9 ,, ,,	31·3%
1-3 months ,,	10·2%	9-12 ,, ,,	34·6%
Whole year decrease, 13·0%			

It is interesting to note the changes which have taken place at the various age periods of infancy since the quinquennium 1905-1909. These are set out in the table on page 148. The quinquennial average has been taken in order to make a better comparison.

Neo-Natal Death-rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month was 242, or 22 more than in the previous year, and the neo-natal rate was 33·2.

Of the total deaths under one year, 49·3 per cent. occurred in the first month as compared with 46·2 for the previous year, and of the deaths in the first month 29·3 per cent. occurred on the first day, 76·9 per cent. in the first week, and 88·0 per cent. in the first two weeks.

The deaths in the first month were largely due to prematurity and other congenital defects.

Whilst the rate (30·0) for the previous year was the lowest on record, the rate for 1937 (33·2) was the highest since 1934. The average rate for the previous ten years was 35·7.

Illegitimate Death-rate.—Of the 400 illegitimate births, 44, or 11·0 per cent., died before reaching the age of one year which is equal to an infant mortality of 110. This is a decrease of 4 per thousand as compared with 1936 and an increase of 2 as compared with 1935.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 17, a decrease of 7 as compared with the figure for the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 2·34 as compared with 3·27 for the previous year and an average of 3·53 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 2·24 as compared with 3·13 for the previous year and an average of 3·38 for the previous five years.

As previously stated, the maternal mortality rate for the year is the lowest on record. It is also the lowest of all the large towns in England and Wales. This is a great achievement for an industrial community like Leeds and is undoubtedly due to the better facilities provided for the care and supervision of pregnant women, and also, it may be added, to the greater use which is being made of those facilities.

The following table shows the maternal mortality rate per thousand live births and per thousand total (live and still) births for the last eight years.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Year.	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
1929	33	4.44	4.23
1930	32	4.23	4.05
1931	39	5.40	5.14
1932	21	3.00	2.86
1933	27	4.06	3.87
1934	29	4.03	3.86
1935	24	3.33	3.18
1936	24	3.27	3.13
1937	17	2.34	2.24

The provisional maternal mortality rates for England and Wales were : per thousand live births 3.23, and per thousand total births (live and still) 3.11.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1937.

WARD.	Births in year	Under one day.		Under one week.		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under twelve months.		Under one year.	
		Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
Mill Hill and South	194	1	5.2	9	46.4	1	5.2	1	37.7	..	..	3	15.5	1	5.2	14	72
Westfield ..	205	1	3.8	9	34.0	10	37.7	10	37.7	26.4	26.4	1	3.8	2	7.5	29	109
Blenheim ..	291	3	10.3	10	34.4	5	17.2	5	17.2	9	30.9	3	10.3	1	3.4	29	100
Central ..	312	10	32.1	15	48.1	17	54.5	3	9.6	5	16.0	5	16.0	2	6.4	32	103
Woodhouse ..	205	1	3.8	5	18.9	7	26.4	7	26.4	5	18.9	1	3.8	3	11.3	24	91
North ..	419	1	2.4	4	9.5	6	14.3	1	2.4	3	7.2	4	9.5	..	..	14	33
Far Headingley ..	230	1	4.3	5	21.7	9	39.1	1	4.3	..	..	..	..	1	4.3	11	48
Hyde Park ..	107	3	18.0	7	47.9	9	53.9	2	12.0	2	12.0	1	6.0	2	12.0	16	96
Kirkstall ..	358	4	11.2	7	19.6	9	25.1	1	2.8	2	5.6	1	2.8	1	2.8	14	39
Burmantofts ..	345	2	5.8	9	26.1	11	31.9	6	17.4	3	8.7	5	14.5	2	5.8	27	78
Harehills ..	371	3	8.1	9	24.3	12	32.3	4	10.8	2	5.4	3	8.1	2	5.4	23	62
Potternewton ..	231	2	8.7	6	26.0	11	47.6	..	..	3	13.0	..	..	..	..	14	61
Roundhay ..	266	2	7.5	6	22.6	8	30.1	1	3.8	..	..	..	..	2	7.5	11	41
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	244	3	12.3	6	24.6	6	24.6	3	12.3	1	4.1	..	..	2	8.2	12	49
Richmond Hill ..	249	2	8.0	4	16.1	5	20.1	3	12.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	14	56
Osmondthorpe ..	338	6	17.8	11	32.5	13	38.5	5	14.8	4	11.8	3	8.9	2	5.9	27	80
East Hunslet ..	263	..	..	4	15.2	5	19.0	4	15.2	2	7.6	..	..	..	..	11	42
Hunslet Carr and Middleton ..	421	5	11.9	14	33.3	21	49.9	6	14.3	6	14.3	3	7.1	3	7.1	39	93
West Hunslet ..	233	3	12.9	8	25.8	8	34.3	2	8.6	3	12.9	1	4.3	3	12.9	17	73
Beeston ..	229	2	8.7	5	21.8	6	26.2	2	8.7	3	13.1	..	..	..	..	11	48
Holbeck (South)	103	3	18.4	3	18.4	3	18.4	4	24.5	2	18.4	1	6.1	..	..	11	67
Holbeck (North) Armley and New Wortley ..	233	..	..	3	12.5	5	21.5	4	17.2	2	8.6	6	25.8	2	8.6	19	82
Upper Armley ..	290	..	..	6	20.7	8	27.6	3	10.3	5	17.2	1	3.4	1	3.4	18	62
Bramley ..	214	5	23.4	7	32.7	9	42.1	1	4.7	4	18.7	..	..	3	14.0	17	79
Farnley and Wortley ..	364	..	..	7	19.2	9	24.7	3	8.2	2	5.5	2	5.5	1	2.7	17	47
..	324	8	24.7	13	40.1	15	46.3	2	6.2	2	6.2	1	3.1	..	..	20	62
City ..	7,279	71	9.8	242	33.2	84	11.5	80	11.0	48	6.6	37	5.1	491	67	..	..

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS, 1890 - 1937



BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR WITH RATES.—CALENDAR YEAR 1937.

WARD.	TOTAL BIRTHS (nett).	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	No. of legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate births.	Total deaths under one year (nett).	Death rate per 1,000 births.	No. of legitimate deaths under one year.	Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate deaths under one year.	Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births.
Mill Hill and South	194	13.93	180	14	14	72	12	67	2	143
Westfield ..	265	17.40	241	24	29	109	27	112	2	83
Blenheim ..	291	13.84	239	52	29	100	21	88	8	154
Central ..	312	17.43	289	23	32	103	31	107	1	43
Woodhouse ..	265	14.75	249	16	24	91	23	92	1	63
North ..	419	21.39	404	15	14	33	12	30	2	133
Far Headingley ..	230	11.18	219	11	11	48	8	37	3	273
Hyde Park ..	167	10.66	156	11	16	96	12	77	4	364
Kirkstall ..	358	15.27	345	13	14	39	12	35	2	154
Burmantofts ..	345	17.09	333	12	27	78	25	75	2	167
Harehills ..	371	15.92	350	21	23	62	22	63	1	48
Potternewton ..	231	12.16	209	22	14	61	14	67	..	..
Roundhay ..	266	9.93	256	10	11	41	11	43	..	..
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	244	13.55	236	8	12	49	12	51	..	..
Richmond Hill ..	249	16.22	241	8	14	56	14	58	..	..
Osmondthorpe ..	338	15.99	323	15	27	80	24	74	3	200
East Hunslet ..	263	15.18	244	19	11	42	7	29	4	211
Hunslet Carr and Middleton..	421	18.49	403	18	39	93	36	89	3	167
West Hunslet ..	233	13.92	221	11	17	73	16	72	1	91
Beeston ..	229	13.35	221	8	11	48	11	50	..	..
Holbeck (South)	163	12.11	154	9	11	67	10	65	1	111
Holbeck (North)	233	15.43	220	13	19	82	19	86	..	..
Armley and New Wortley..	290	14.82	276	14	18	62	16	58	2	143
Upper Armley ..	214	12.50	208	6	17	79	15	72	2	333
Bramley ..	364	16.30	350	14	17	47	17	49	..	..
Farnley and Wortley..	324	15.29	311	13	20	62	20	64	..	..
City ..	7,279	14.80	6,879	400	491	67	447	65	44	110

PERCENTAGE CHANGES (5 YEAR PERIODS, ALSO YEARS 1935, 1936 AND 1937) IN THE INFANT DEATH-RATE
per 1,000 BIRTHS AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE YEARS 1905-1909.

Five year period.	Under one week		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under 12 months.		Under one year.	
	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.	Rate.	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909.
1905- 1909	26.2	—	44.3	—	25.5	—	28.0	—	23.0	—	18.6	—	139	—
1910- 1914	26.6	+1.5%	44.1	-0.5%	24.7	-3.1%	23.9	-14.6%	20.1	-12.6%	18.0	-3.2%	131	-5.8%
1915- 1919	26.4	+0.8%	44.4	+0.2%	21.5	-15.7%	25.0	-10.7%	19.7	-14.3%	17.9	-3.8%	129	-7.2%
1920- 1924	23.8	-9.2%	42.3	-4.5%	17.9	-29.8%	16.1	-42.5%	13.2	-42.6%	11.6	-37.6%	101	-27.3%
1925- 1929	24.3	-7.3%	38.2	-13.8%	15.1	-40.8%	13.4	-52.1%	11.5	-50.0%	10.1	-45.7%	88	-36.7%
1930- 1934	26.1	-0.4%	35.8	-19.2%	12.9	-49.4%	10.6	-62.1%	9.5	-58.7%	7.8	-58.1%	77	-44.6%
Year 1935	25.2	-3.8%	33.1	-25.3%	12.2	-52.2%	8.6	-69.3%	5.7	-75.2%	4.6	-75.3%	64	-54.0%
Year 1936	22.6	-13.7%	30.0	-32.3%	9.5	-62.7%	11.9	-57.5%	7.4	-67.8%	6.1	-67.2%	65	-53.2%
Year 1937	25.6	-2.3%	33.2	-25.1%	11.5	-54.9%	11.0	-60.7%	6.6	-71.3%	5.1	-72.6%	67	-51.8%

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of death.	Year 1936.	Year 1937.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of total deaths under one.
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	1	..	-1	..
Measles	14	6	-8	1.22
Scarlet Fever	1	..	-1	..
Whooping Cough	18	10	-8	2.04
Diphtheria	4	..	-4	..
Influenza	1	16	+15	3.26
Erysipelas	4	..	-4	..
Tuberculous Diseases	5	4	-1	0.81
Meningitis	1	..	-1	..
Convulsions	15	12	-3	2.44
Bronchitis	15	15	..	3.05
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	69	81	+12	16.50
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	2	-1	0.41
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	65	63	-2	12.83
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	5	2	-3	0.41
Rickets	1	..	-1	..
Suffocation, including overlying	12	17	+5	3.46
Injury at birth	18	19	+1	3.87
Atelectasis	6	15	+9	3.05
Congenital Malformations ..	40	49	+9	9.98
Premature birth	114	120	+6	24.44
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	22	21	-1	4.28
Other Causes	42	39	-3	7.94
Totals	476	491	+15	100.00

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

BY

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Number of Midwives.—The total number of midwives on the register at December, 1936 was 82 ; 36 new names were added during the year ; 6 did not renew their notification to practice ; 16 left the district, leaving a total on the register at December 31st, 1937, of 96.

The actual number of midwives who practised in the city during the year was 83, of whom 81 were trained and 2 were untrained. Twenty-nine trained midwives took no cases during the year.

The following table gives an analysis of the number of cases taken by individual midwives :—

No. of Cases.		Trained Midwives.	No. of Cases.		Untrained Midwives.
Over 200	..	..	Over 200	..	..
„ 150	..	1	„ 150	..	..
„ 100	..	5	„ 100	..	..
„ 75	..	2	„ 75	..	..
„ 50	..	5	„ 50	..	..
„ 25	..	13	„ 25	..	..
„ 10	..	18	„ 10	..	1
„ 5	..	12	„ 5	..	1
Under 5	..	25	Under 5	..	..
Total 2,102	..	81	Total 31	..	2

The total number of births attended by midwives was 2,133 or 27·2 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,131 or 27·2 per cent. during the previous year.

Supervision of Midwives.—The total number of visits made to midwives during the year was 335, of which 203 were routine inspections and 132 special visits.

On 90 occasions midwives were interviewed in the Department for advice and other matters ; five complaints and misdemeanours were investigated.

One midwife was reported to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, who found a *prima facie* case against her and referred the case to the Central Midwives Board. The Board found the charges against her proved, and removed her name from the Midwives' Roll and cancelled her certificate.

Advising Medical Help.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 926 cases, which may be classified as follows :—

Illness during pregnancy or abortion ..	62
Malpresentation	43
Delayed or obstructed labour	118
Ruptured perineum.. .. .	226
Retained membrane or placenta ..	7
Hæmorrhage	56
Convulsions, eclampsia	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	40
Illness of mother during puerperium ..	25
Prematurity and feebleness	43
Illness of child	61
Infants—discharging eyes	94
Artificial feeding	45
Death of infant under 14 days	28
Still-births	40
Suspected infectious disease	34
Maternal deaths	1

Midwives Emergencies.—During the year 457 claims were made by medical practitioners in the city for attendance on emergencies of labour under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, and 862 (including arrears from previous years) were dealt with at a total cost to the Corporation of £935 16s. 6d.

CLAIMS MADE BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS FOR ATTENDANCE ON
EMERGENCIES OF LABOUR UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE MIDWIVES
ACT, 1918.

Year.	No. of claims made by medical practitioners.	Claims dealt with by Corporation.	Total cost to Corporation. £ s. d.
1920	126	111	173 7 9
1921	270	239	183 18 7
1922	237	222	211 0 5
1923	259	248	229 3 8
1924	243	224	180 15 5
1925	358	323	360 11 5
1926	345	336	336 19 2
1927	477	466	489 12 6
1928	519	507	442 4 6
1929	533	525	526 9 11
1930	592	588	588 14 3
1931	511	478	491 2 5
1932	608	594	607 11 3
1933	604	415	393 5 9
1934	544	609*	602 12 9
1935	473	316	308 0 6
1936	580	470	370 16 3
1937	457	862†	935 16 6

*Includes claims brought forward from the previous year.

†Includes 376 claims amounting to £447 11s. 6d. brought forward from previous years.

Accouchement Sets.—Two sets of sterilised maternity outfits, a large and a small, are supplied to mothers through the Welcomes, Midwives and Health Department. The smaller one can be provided free of charge, or at assisted rates, to necessitous cases.

A total of 343 outfits were supplied, 83 of the larger size and 260 of the smaller. Of the latter 168 were issued free and 10 at a reduced rate, the total cost to the Corporation being £32 16s. 4d.

The Ministry of Health has recently approved a slight increase in the fee for the services of a Municipal Midwife which will now include a sterilised accouchement set together with drugs, disinfectants and dressings.

This will be a great advantage as it will ensure every mother having an adequate supply of the necessary articles.

Nursing in the Home.—The yearly grant continued to be paid to the Leeds District Nursing Association, which undertakes to nurse in their own homes cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, mastitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, pemphigus, pneumonia and otitis media. A total of 599 cases was attended in this way during the year.

Infectious Diseases.—Particulars are given in the following table of the cases of infectious diseases dealt with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neona- torum.	Pemphigus.
Number of cases notified	59	139	42	8
Number of cases recovered	56	133	38	7
Number of cases died	3	6	3	1
Number of cases of vision impaired .. ..	..	..	..	..
Number of cases result not known.. (out of city)	..	..	1	..
Number occurring in				
Doctors' practice	14	7	5	..
,, ,, midwives' ,, ..	6	14	17	7
,, ,, institutions	39	118	20	1
Number with handywomen in attendance .. ..	..	2	1	..
Number of cases where District Nurse was asked to attend .. ..	..	7	13	8
Number removed to Hospital	19	8	2	1
Number of cases visited	30	112	42	8
Number of attendant midwives disinfected .. ..	..	10	..	..
Number of attendant handywomen disinfected .. ..	..	..	..	..

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—A total of 59 cases of puerperal fever was notified during 1937, as compared with 76 for 1936. Of the 59, 52 were after full time delivery, and 7 after abortions. The notifications of puerperal pyrexia amounted to 139 of which 5 were after abortions and the remainder after full term pregnancy.

From October 1st, 1937, all cases of rise of temperature during the twenty-one days following delivery (100·4 degs. F. continuing or recurring in 24 hours) have been notifiable as cases of puerperal pyrexia. Puerperal Fever has no longer a place in the list of notifiable infectious diseases.

Municipal Midwives.—Before the coming into force on August 1st, 1937, of the Midwives Act, 1936, the arrangement continued between the Corporation and the Maternity Hospital whereby provision was made for the maintenance of five district midwives in the city. The total number of cases for the seven months dealt with by these midwives was 282, viz. :—

Burmantofts	84
New Wortley	72
Woodhouse	51
West Street	48
Hunslet	27

From August 1st onwards the seven whole-time midwives allotted to and employed by the Hospital worked in an area around the Hospital. Their cases were utilised for the district training of medical students and pupil midwives. The nett cost of the Hospital midwives was borne by the Corporation, who, as Local Supervising Authority, also supervise their work.

There were in addition to these seven midwives 24 municipal midwives, one in the Hospital area and the others distributed over the city according to the number of births in the different districts. These midwives are arranged in groups of three and four, for ease in carrying out relief and holiday duties. Of these 24 midwives, 3 are at present acting as teachers for the pupil midwives from the Municipal Hospitals.

The following table gives details of the work done by the municipal midwives for the five months, August to December.

	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ante-natal visits	360	512	520	641	547
Deliveries { Midwife	80	81	94	104	114
{ Maternity Nurse	11	15	17	18	29
Post-natal visits	1,656	1,748	2,010	2,123	2,702
Bookings { Midwife	33	145	131	133	92
{ Maternity Nurse	20	34	34	32	17
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	236	530	327	416	361
Number of Midwives	22	23	24	24	24
Maternity Hospital Midwives :—					
Ante-natal visits	143	152	145	192	142
Deliveries { Midwife	38	50	26	10	29
{ Maternity Nurse .. ..	..	..	2	..	..
Post-natal visits	638	804	702	514	674
Bookings { Midwife	19	38	32	32	29
{ Maternity Nurse	3	..	1	3	8
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	108	130	121	177	142
Number of Midwives	3	7	7	7	7

It will be noted from this table that the work to begin with was comparatively light but has since increased and is still increasing. It may be necessary from time to time to make changes in the location of the midwives especially in those parts of the city affected by slum clearance and re-housing. It is too early yet to form an estimate of the value of the service but the signs are hopeful and when fairly established it should be a success.

Handywomen.—During the year, three handywomen were visited and warned as to limitations of practice. Two were seen in connection with cases of puerperal fever.

The Ministry of Health has been approached for an Order to put Section 6 of the Midwives Act, 1936, into operation in Leeds. When that is obtained it will be a penal offence for any person who is not a certified midwife, or a registered nurse, to receive remuneration for attending a woman in childbirth, or at any time during the fourteen days immediately after childbirth.

Home Helps.—The scheme for the provision of Home Helps in maternity cases continued in operation.

Applications for this service are steadily increasing. During 1937, the number of mothers provided with Home Helps was 117, as compared with 84 in 1936, and 32 in 1935. The number of women employed as Home Helps was 26, as compared with 22 for 1936.

The cost to the Corporation was £348 15s. 7d., of which £32 rs. 9d. was refunded by the patients. The comparable figures for 1936 were £263 2s. 1d. and £22 8s. 2d.

Ante Natal Work.—A total of 3,179 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during the year, an increase of 255 on the figure for the previous year. Of the total, 2,572 were new and attended for the first time. The attendances at all the Clinics totalled 10,850 as compared with 9,961 for 1936.

The appended table gives an analysis of the new cases admitted to the registers of the different clinics during the year, with particulars as to the sources of the recommendations.

The percentage sent by midwives last year was 43·1 as compared with 41·3 for 1936.

NEW CASES ADMITTED TO THE REGISTERS OF THE ANTE-NATAL CLINICS DURING 1937, AND BY WHOM RECOMMENDED.

Welcome.	Midwife.	Self.	Hospital.	Welcome Dr.	Private Dr.	Health Visitor.	Total.	Percentage sent by Midwife.
Ellerby ..	77	69	4	1	..	2	153	50·3
West Street	27	42	4	..	..	..	73	37·0
Burmantofts	110	33	12	..	..	1	156	70·5
Hunslet ..	102	15	2	..	3	7	129	79·1
University ..	219	85	8	1	3	29	345	63·5
Woodhouse..	71	65	8	13	1	38	196	36·2
Holbeck ..	75	55	16	2	1	32	181	41·4
Armley ..	13	212	11	..	2	1	239	5·4
Barrack House ..	48	108	23	..	2	..	181	26·5
St. Nicholas	128	15	9	..	..	7	159	80·5
Bramley ..	37	102	7	1	5	11	163	22·7
New Wortley	24	33	4	2	2	17	82	29·3
Middleton ..	37	66	14	8	2	46	173	21·4
West Hunslet	90	66	11	..	2	25	194	46·4
Cross Gates..	7	10	..	..	1	2	20	35·0
Burley ..	26	28	11	1	..	5	71	36·6
Halton ..	..	5	..	1	..	..	6	..
Kirkstall ..	19	32	2	..	1	..	54	35·2
TOTAL ..	1,110	1,041	146	30	25	223	2,575	43·1

Particulars of the work at the ante-natal clinics are set out in the following table, which also gives the nature of the births.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS ON REGISTERS.

Welcome.	No. on register at beginning of year.	Registered during year.	Live Births.		On register end of year.	Total attendance of expectant mothers.
			Full Term.	Premature.		
Ellerby ..	36	150	137	4	37	505
West Street ..	15	73	60	2	22	220
Burmantofts ..	32	156	134	7	38	602
Hunslet ..	39	129	122	4	38	505
University ..	59	345	276	19	95	1,240
Woodhouse ..	40	196	152	6	65	829
Holbeck ..	58	181	167	10	53	938
Armley ..	61	239	193	10	84	1,380
Barrack House ..	47	181	147	3	67	728
St. Nicholas ..	36	159	145	4	39	554
Bramley ..	56	163	130	8	69	751
New Wortley†	16	82	73	5	..	334
Middleton ..	33	173	121	3	70	694
West Hunslet ..	37	194	148	10	65	1,004
Crossgates ..	7	20	17	1	7	81
Burley ..	17	71	55	2	25	244
Halton ..	2	6	3	..	5	25
Kirkstall ..	16	54	50	2	16	209
Totals ..	607	2,572	2,130	100	795	10,843

Of the 3,179 mothers on the register 27 miscarried and 80 had still births.

In addition to the above 7 expectant mothers paid 7 visits to Meanwood Centre where no ante-natal clinic is held, making a total of 10,850 attendances.

Included in the number of live births are 36 sets of twins.

†New Wortley Clinic closed July 17th. Expectant mothers attending transferred to Armley and Holbeck Clinics.

When any abnormality is found at the ante-natal clinic, the mother is referred to a consultant, her own doctor, or a hospital. Particulars of these cases for the different clinics are given on page 159.

The reasons for expectant mothers being referred to the various hospitals is given in the table appended.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1937.
WOMEN REFERRED TO INSTITUTIONS BECAUSE OF ABNORMALITY.

Reason for Sending	Ante-natal Institution	Obstetrical Institution	General Hospital	Municipal Hospital	Total
Albuminuria and Toxaemia	20	27	..	26	73
Contracted pelvis and disproportion	2	53	1	13	69
Malpresentation and twins	14	14	..	6	34
Previous bad obstetrical history ..	1	8	..	3	12
Ante-partum hæmorrhage and placenta prævia ..	2	4	1	2	9
Cardiac disease	11	30	1	4	46
Varicose veins	4	..	1	..	5
Vaginal discharge ..	3	4	..	6	13
Threatened miscarriage	2	2	..	3	7
General debility and anaemia	1	2	2	..	5
Miscellaneous medical reasons ..	10	16	8	14	48
TOTAL	70	160	14	77	321

A total of 321 women were referred to Hospital, the most frequent reasons being albuminuria and toxæmia, contracted pelvis and disproportion, and heart disease.

Milk was formerly supplied to expectant mothers only during the last three months of pregnancy, but it has now been extended to the whole period of pregnancy.

From April 1st onwards, eggs have also been supplied to mothers who were obviously in need of extra nourishment.

Milk was supplied free to 555 mothers, and at full or assisted rates to 323 mothers.

A total of 23,636 eggs were supplied to 394 mothers, of which 17,514 were given free to 127 expectant mothers and 120 nursing mothers, and 6,122 at assisted rates to 73 expectant mothers and 74 nursing mothers. The total cost to the Corporation was £115 10s. 4d.

Additional accessory food factors such as iron, calcium, vitamin A and D, were also supplied to mothers where necessary.

NUMBER OF WOMEN REFERRED ON ACCOUNT OF ABNORMALITIES.

Clinic.	Arley.	St. Nicholas.	Hunslet.	West Street.	New Wortley.	University.	Burnanlofts.	Ellerby.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Barack House.	Bramley.	Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Burley.	Halton.*	Crossgates.*	Kirkstall.*	Total.
To whom referred :— Consultant (including consultant medical staff of Hospital) ..	2	11	10	..	..	3	11	6	11	18	..	13	4	9	..	..	..	..	95
V. D. Officer ..	2	5	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	19
T. B. Officer ..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	10
General Practitioner ..	1	6	1	1	..	8	2	2	7	2	6	3	1	4	..	..	4	..	48
Special Ante-natal Institutions (with reasons, separate table)	4	..	1	1	..	6	5	7	9	13	8	6	..	6	3	1	..	..	70
Special Obstetric Institutions (with reasons, separate table)	1	6	7	1	..	26	8	19	5	20	13	31	12	4	..	1	4	2	160
General Hospital (with reasons, separate table)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Obstetrical reasons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10
Non Obstetrical reasons ..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Hospitals (with reasons, separate table)	..	..	..	2	..	8	10	6	..	4	10	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	72
Obstetrical reasons ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Non Obstetrical reasons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5

* Halton, Crossgates and Kirkstall have no special ante-natal clinic, but occasional expectant mothers are seen at the infant session.

Consultative Ante-Natal Clinic.—A total of 50 women were referred to the clinic during the year as compared with 63 for 1936. Of those referred, 39 were by clinic doctors and 11 by private doctors for the reasons set out in the following table :—

Abnormal presentations	18
Contracted pelvis, disproportion (real or suspected)	14
Albuminuria	4
Previous bad obstetrical history ..	3
Medical complications of pregnancy	3
Diagnosis of pregnancy	2
Miscellaneous	6

Of the 45 births, 41 were live births (two sets of twins) and 4 were stillbirths. Of the four stillbirths, 2 were breech deliveries, one at home and one in Hospital ; one was a difficult forceps delivery at home, and the remaining one a deformed baby born at home. Of the 45 deliveries, 23 were at home and 22 in Hospital. One was a Cæsarean Section, six were instrumental deliveries, one required version, and 4 were breech deliveries.

Of the remaining 5 cases, one was sent for diagnosis of pregnancy and was found not to be pregnant, one was sent on account of sterility, and the remaining 3 are either not yet delivered or cannot be traced.

There were no deaths among mothers referred to this clinic.

Natal Work.—Of the 7,279 births which occurred during the year, 3,961 or 54.42 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. The figure for 1936 was 51.13.

The Municipal Midwifery service has not yet been long enough in existence to show whether or not it will have any effect on the number of confinements in institutions. This service combined with the improvement in housing and the provision of Home Helps should help to diminish the overcrowding which still exists in the wards of the lying-in hospitals, and which also frequently necessitate patients being sent home before the fourteen days of the puerperium are completed. Overcrowding in a lying-in ward constitutes a greater danger to the patient than bad home conditions. The remedy for this overcrowding is to introduce some form of selection of cases for admission to hospital. Only those women who can produce satisfactory evidence of need should be admitted. Where the home conditions are satisfactory and there is no financial difficulties, confinement should take place at home.

Specialist Service.—The number of claims received from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme was 44, and 50 (including arrears from the previous

year) were dealt with and the total nett cost to the Corporation was £137 19s. 3d.

At the July Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, Circular 1622 was considered and an arrangement made with the Maternity Hospital for the use of their "emergency unit" upon payment by the Corporation of a fee of £1 1s. per case in addition to the Consultant's fee.

The function of this emergency unit is to prevent loss of life from such occurrences as severe hæmorrhage following confinement at home where expert help is not available and where to remove the patient to hospital would be dangerous. The emergency unit consists of a consultant obstetrician and a nurse with all the necessary equipment for dealing with an emergency of the kind I have mentioned, and is available at short notice when summoned by a doctor.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of registered nursing homes in the city on December 31st, 1936, was 24, and on December 31st, 1937, 23, made up as follows: Maternity Homes 8, Maternity and General Nursing Homes 11, General Nursing Homes 4.

The following table gives particulars as to the registration of maternity and nursing homes during 1937:—

	Maternity Homes.	Other Nursing Homes.
No. of existing registered Homes on January 1st, 1937	20	4
No. of applications for registration ..	..	..
No. of Homes registered .. ..	..	..
No. of Orders made refusing or cancelling registration .. .. .	..	..
No. of Appeals against such Orders ..	..	..
No. of Cases in which such Orders have been :—		
(a) Confirmed on appeal .. ..	..	..
(b) Disallowed .. .. .	..	..
No. of applications for exemption from registration	3	2
No. of Cases in which exemption has been :—		
(a) Granted	3	2
(b) Withdrawn .. .. .	..	..
(c) Refused .. .. .	..	..
No. of Cases in which registration voluntarily surrendered	1	..
Existing registration extended to include registrations as—	..	..

All registered homes were visited regularly and inspected, the number of visits paid for this purpose being 54. One home was visited in connection with an infringement of the Nursing Homes Registration Act.

Ambulance Service.—For the number of cases removed to the various lying-in Institutions by ambulance, see page 49.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 17 mothers lost their lives in childbirth. The figure for the previous year was 24. The rate of mortality for the city was 2·34 per thousand live births, and 2·24 per thousand total births (live and still). The corresponding figures for 1936 were 3·27 and 3·13 respectively.

These are the lowest rates ever recorded in the city, and are better than the figures for England and Wales, which were 3·23 and 3·11 respectively.

Of the 17 deaths, six were due to sepsis, five to hæmorrhage, three to toxæmia, one to pulmonary embolism plus toxæmia, one to pulmonary embolism, and one to confusional psychosis.

Of the six deaths due to sepsis, three were after abortion, one after Cæsarean section for placenta prævia, one after a normal delivery at home by a midwife, and one in Hospital after a forceps delivery with perineal tear.

The five deaths due to hæmorrhage were :—

1. Ante-partum hæmorrhage in a patient undelivered.
2. Post-partum hæmorrhage after a normal delivery at home and removal to hospital because of the hæmorrhage.
3. Post-partum hæmorrhage with retained placenta after a normal delivery in hospital.
4. Secondary post-partum hæmorrhage after a low forceps delivery in a Nursing Home.
5. Ante-partum and post-partum hæmorrhage with placenta prævia transferred from home to hospital on account of the hæmorrhage.

There were five deaths in mothers who had attended the ante-natal clinics, giving a maternal mortality rate for the clinics of 2·24 per thousand births, and 2·16 per thousand total births (live and still). The five deaths were due to the following causes :—

1. Puerperal sepsis after Cæsarean Section for placenta prævia.
2. Post-partum hæmorrhage in a normal delivery at home, but sent to hospital because of the hæmorrhage.
3. Ante-partum and post-partum hæmorrhage in a woman to be delivered at home but sent to Hospital because of hæmorrhage.
4. Pulmonary embolism following a normal delivery in hospital.
5. Peritonitis following a normal delivery at home.

It will be seen from the above, that these deaths were due to accidents which could not have been foreseen or prevented by ante-natal supervision.

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1926-1937—CAUSES OF DEATH.

Year.	Sepsis.	Hæmorrhage.	Hæmorrhage and Sepsis.	Toxæmia.	Toxæmia and Hæmorrhage.	Toxæmia and Sepsis.	Embolism	Ruptured Ectopic	Obstetric Shock.	Ruptured Uterus.	Incomplete Abortion.	Other Causes.	Total.
1926 ..	13	6	..	5	3	..	2	1	1	1	2	2	36
1927 ..	13	9	1	7	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	37
1928 ..	17	7	..	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	36
1929 ..	8	6	2	9	..	..	5	2	..	1	..	..	33
1930 ..	10	8	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	32
1931 ..	17	8	..	9	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	39
1932 ..	8	3	..	3	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	21
1933 ..	16	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	27
1934 ..	16	3	..	5	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	29
1935 ..	8	4	..	3	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	24
1936 ..	9	6	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	24
1937 ..	6	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	17

Stillbirths and Neo-natal Mortality.—The number of stillbirths in 1937 was 382 or 4·8 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 347 or 4·6 per cent. for 1936.

The number of neo-natal deaths was 242 as compared with 220 in 1936, the corresponding rate being 33·2 as compared with 30·0 in 1936, and an average of 34·2 for the previous five years. As in former years the largest number was due to prematurity which alone accounted for 109 deaths or 45·0 per cent. of the total.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Cause of death.	Under one week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total.
Congenital malformation	25	4	4	4	37
Premature birth ..	98	6	3	2	109
Atrophy, debility and marasmus	12	4	..	..	16
Atelectasis	14	..	1	..	15
Injury at birth ..	16	2	1	..	19
Suffocation including overlying	8	..	..	2	10
Diarrhœa-enteritis ..	..	2	..	..	2
Syphilis	1	..	1	..	2
Pneumonia	1	3	1	..	5
Convulsions	4	..	2	1	7
Other causes	7	6	4	3	20
	186	27	17	12	242

Post-Natal Supervision.—There is no separate post-natal clinic for mothers, but all mothers attending the ante-natal clinics are asked to re-attend there about four weeks after their confinements for examination.

Patients delivered in hospital are examined there post-natally four to six weeks after confinement.

As in previous years, mothers whose health was likely to be impaired by further pregnancy were referred to the Gynæcological Clinic at the Maternity Hospital, where they received advice and instructions in the use of contraceptives in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health embodied in Memorandum 1935, M.C.W.

Twenty-five cases were referred from the Welfare Centres to this clinic.

Dr. Reid made an analysis of the 20 cases referred by her. The average number of pregnancies per case was 6.9, 35.0 per cent. of cases having had 10 or more previous pregnancies. The average age of the mothers was 33.5 years. The reasons for giving contraceptive advice were as follows :—

Decompensating valvular heart disease	7
Asthma and cardiac failure	2
History of puerperal sepsis	3
History of toxæmia	2
Malnutrition, anæmia, etc.	4
Syphilis	1
Melancholia	1

In the 20 cases obtaining contraceptive advice, 7 pregnancies have recurred ; two of these have ended in abortion. In at least three other cases the advice is being disregarded. The results up to date show a 50.0 per cent. failure to practice contraception in cases where further pregnancies were dangerous to the mother. Dr. Reid is of opinion that the patients prefer to put their faith in folk lore and superstition rather than the use of a mechanical appliance.

The reasons for the five cases being sent from other clinics were one woman, a para 10, with a history of difficult labours and post-partum hæmorrhage ; one woman who had had two Cæsarean Sections for contracted pelvis ; one woman with six children and severe mitral disease ; one woman with six children who was very ill after last confinement with acute inversion of the uterus, and one woman who had a contracted pelvis and a history of very difficult labours.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid during the year amounted to 131,050 as compared with 134,508 for the previous year. The decrease is largely due to two health visitors having long sick-leave. The number of health visitors ((exclusive of probationers) was 35 and the average number of visits per health visitor 3,744.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is appended :—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	96,266
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	626
Death investigations of children from one month—five years	508
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	66
Measles	2,365
Whooping Cough	450
Pneumonia	1,313
Epidemic Diarrhoea	—
Expectant Mothers	7,148
Special visits (medical aid claims 501, and others 299)	800
Visits for home reports for expectant mothers booked at Municipal Hospitals	1,090
Visits to ill children notified from the Leeds General Infirmary and Public Dispensary	562
Visits to children under the Children and Young Persons Acts, 1908-1932	772
Ineffectual visits	19,084
Total visits for the year	<u>131,050</u>

Eye Defects.—An investigation has recently been made into eye defects in children under five years. As far as can be ascertained there is no child under five in Leeds who is totally blind.

The 15 worst cases of partial blindness are as follows :—

In six children there has been a loss of one eye, in four cases the children are partially blind due to cataract, in two there is developmental defect of one eye, in two cases one eye is partially blind after ophthalmia neonatorum, and one other child is partially blind.

The fact that only two children out of a total of approximately 35,000 show some impairment of vision after ophthalmia neonatorum is a great improvement on what was previously the case. It speaks well for the preventative measures which have been adopted.

Of the 180 defects and diseases notified, the largest number (105) was due to squint. The others were slight transitory inflammation in babies, conjunctivitis and miscellaneous causes.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908-1932.

CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	109
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	104
Foster-mothers with one child	96
Foster-mothers with two children	8
Foster-mothers with three children .. .. .	..
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	120
Number of children placed on the register during 1937	73
Number of children who ceased, during the year to come under the provision of this Act	74
Number of children transferred to other foster-mothers in Leeds	7
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	112

DETAILS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO CEASED,
DURING THE YEAR, TO COME UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908-1932.

Returned to parents or relatives	52
Attained the age of 9 years	7
Adopted without payment	7
Sent to special homes, etc.	4
Removed to other districts	2
Died	1
Foster-mothers removed with child—no trace.. ..	1
TOTAL	74

BABIES UNDER ONE REGISTERED DURING YEAR 1937.

WELCOME.	0-1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total.
Ellerby ..	98	85	22	13	218
West Street ..	93	72	13	27	205
Burmantofts ..	94	73	15	31	213
Hunslet ..	85	78	10	18	191
University ..	195	170	45	42	452
Woodhouse ..	130	86	26	19	261
Holbeck ..	173	129	33	18	353
Armley ..	164	168	63	40	435
Barrack House	257	223	61	51	592
St. Nicholas ..	127	68	16	9	220
Bramley ..	87	122	25	22	256
New Wortley †	14	27	39	11	91
Middleton ..	117	53	15	24	209
Meanwood ..	38	67	21	12	138
West Hunslet	147	111	22	21	301
Cross Gates ..	23	40	10	9	82
Burley ..	100	123	22	23	268
Halton ..	31	38	15	12	96
Kirkstall ..	40	75	16	5	136
Totals ..	2,013	1,808	489	407	4,717

BABIES OVER ONE REGISTERED DURING YEAR 1937.

WELCOME.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	Total.
Ellerby ..	12	15	13	6	46
West Street ..	43	22	12	4	81
Burmantofts ..	23	30	7	2	62
Hunslet ..	10	13	6	6	35
University ..	71	51	39	13	174
Woodhouse ..	30	16	17	10	73
Holbeck ..	37	49	25	5	116
Armley ..	82	64	49	32	227
Barrack House	80	49	43	27	199
St. Nicholas ..	14	10	8	8	40
Bramley ..	27	22	15	9	73
New Wortley †	17	7	7	3	34
Middleton ..	44	41	44	14	143
Meanwood ..	17	8	6	5	36
West Hunslet..	26	24	25	3	78
Cross Gates ..	11	4	4	3	22
Burley ..	17	14	11	8	50
Halton ..	12	12	9	9	42
Kirkstall ..	14	12	13	6	45
Totals ..	587	463	353	173	1,576

† New Wortley Clinic closed July 17th, Babies attending transferred to Armley and Holbeck Clinics.

ATTENDANCES MADE AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING
YEAR 1937

WELCOME.	Consultations and meetings.			Morning treatment.			
	Mothers.	Babies under 1 year.	Babies 1—5 years.	Mothers.	Babies under 1 year.	Babies 1—5 years.	Callers.
Ellerby ..	3,469	2,630	1,273	13	796	142	234
West Street ..	999	2,474	2,092	27	301	108	19
Burmantofts ..	2,662	2,466	1,666	88	927	390	36
Hunslet ..	1,390	2,856	1,863	11	470	40	228
University ..	3,995	5,435	2,952	44	1,165	153	93
Woodhouse ..	2,589	3,575	2,146	40	469	58	31
Holbeck ..	1,352	4,060	1,761	164	979	187	375
Armley ..	2,250	4,553	3,154	371	1,451	1,742	385
Barrack House	4,006	7,579	4,953	5	1,544	56	47
St. Nicholas ..	1,818	2,608	1,219	49	509	89	462
Bramley ..	921	3,474	1,664	..	465	35	31
New Wortley †	591	1,120	920	6	291	131	16
Middleton ..	3,471	3,132	3,826	6	271	45	23
Meanwood ..	122	1,710	911	2	395	72	22
West Hunslet..	1,153	4,203	2,151	126	960	119	282
Crossgates ..	304	1,020	633	..	61	5	11
Burley ..	519	3,888	1,893	..	732	159	26
Halton ..	260	1,500	1,208	1	72	23	11
Kirkstall ..	210	1,732	714	3	174	21	4
Totals ..	32,081	60,015	36,999	956	12,032	3,575	2,336

† New Wortley Clinic closed July 17th, Mothers and babies attending transferred to Armley and Holbeck Clinics.

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 772 visits were paid to boarded out children, 738 by the health visitors and 34 by the superintendent. These visitors are the Infant Protection Visitors for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The table on page 167 gives particulars of the children nursed for reward in the city during 1937.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 19 Infant Welfare Centres in use at the beginning of 1937. In July, the sessions held at the New Wortley clinic had to be discontinued owing to the dangerous condition of the premises. The mothers from the district were transferred either to Armley or Holbeck Welcomes, according to which was more convenient, and additional sessions were held there to deal with these mothers.

On June 11th, the new Health Centre at Middleton was opened. This centre is for the joint use of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments. The advantage of having suitable premises such as this, built especially for the purpose is undoubted, and it is to be hoped that similar centres will shortly be built in other districts of the city. The mothers are showing their appreciation of it and the numbers are increasing rapidly ; already a third weekly infant session has had to be added, as well as a second ante-natal session.

Attendances at Centres.—The number of new babies under one year admitted to the Welcomes during 1937 was 4,717, between one and two years 587, and between two and five years 989.

Of the total children born during the year, 64·8 per cent. attended at one or other of the Welcomes, as compared with 63·6 per cent. last year. The total number of names on the registers at the Welcomes at the commencement of the year was 10,026, which with 6,293 new children registered during the year made a total of 16,319. This total is an increase of 542 on the previous year.

The total attendances of all babies at all the Welcomes during the year was 112,621, an increase of 2,460 on the figure for 1936.

The Infant Mortality rate for infants attending the Welcomes was 26, as against 67 for the city.

There were 122 deaths in children between one and twelve months who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 249 for the city. The corresponding rates for this age were 26 for the clinics and 34 for the city.

Condition.	Ellerby.	West Street.	Burmanthorpe.	Hunslet.	University.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Armley.	Barrack House.	St. Nicholas.	Bramley.	New Wortley†.	Middleton.	Meanwood.	West Hunslet.	Crossgates.	Burley.	Halton.	Kirkstall.	Total.
Normal ..	110	118	103	113	341	168	197	239	432	130	126	41	125	126	184	56	238	93	85	3,025
Malnutrition ..	41	39	61	22	38	61	13	29	35	31	67	5	15	8	9	11	32	4	11	532
Debility ..	4	14	13	..	..	1	2	14	3	..	16	..	4	1	..	2	1	..	5	80
Rickets ..	6	19	10	17	..	18	13	29	25	20	5	..	22	1	18	5	9	..	6	221
Minor digestive disturbances ..	53	22	50	20	32	32	34	90	44	21	71	10	38	14	36	4	8	2	23	589
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ..	1	3	5	4	4	1	7	6	1	12	7	2	7	2	1	6	2	..	..	58
Developmental defects ..	33	43	13	13	11	10	7	10	13	12	47	2	7	2	8	6	6	10	3	269
Skin diseases ..	..	26	4	3	6	13	9	10	12	6	5	4	4	1	11	3	5	1	1	98
Bronchitis ..	3	4	2	5	7	13	9	5	14	11	12	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	3	96
Phthisis ..	..	3	4	..	4	1	3	9	2	5	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Dental Caries ..	..	..	4	2	4	8	3	9	5	3	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	3	64
Infant feeding difficulty ..	..	..	..	2	4	..	2	8	1	3	2	11	3	1	26	..	..	..	3	60
Inflammatory eye conditions ..	1	5	5	6	9	7	5	9	12	1	1	6	4	5	..	..	6	..	4	102
Umbilical Hernia ..	6	1	1	1	24	2	9	7	19	2	..	3	1	4	9	..	..	..	4	86
Otorrhoea ..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	3	6	2	1	5	3	2	1	..	..	13
Prematurity ..	..	9	10	9	5	3	11	2	12	3	..	2	2	1	3	2	6	..	5	101
Squint ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Infectious Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Gastro Enteritis ..	..	..	3	2	..	1	9	..	1	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Granulating Umbilicus ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	31
Infantile Paralysis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4
Nocturnal Euresis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cervical Adenitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	3
Mental Deficiency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	5
Abscess or minor sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	6
Mongol ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Worms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	5
Stomatitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Veneral Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	5
Nasal Catarrh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	3
Miscellaneous ..	6	3	3	6	6	1	1	3	4	2	8	10	1	1	5	3	..	1	..	..
Total ..	276	265	318	211	484	357	347	473	647	258	385	113	242	172	329	100	323	112	158	5,570
Total number of cases included in the above ..	211	210	231	202	484	333	320	450	646	236	277	101	232	171	318	99	308	112	155	5,096
Percentage of Normal Children ..	52.1	56.2	44.6	55.9	70.5	50.5	61.6	53.1	66.9	55.1	45.5	40.6	53.9	73.7	57.9	56.6	77.3	83.0	54.8	59.4

†New Wortley Clinic closed July 17th. Children attending transferred to Armley and Holbeck Clinics.

MEDICAL FINDINGS AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING 1937.

Condition.	Ellerby.	West Street.	Burmanthorpe.	Hunslet.	University.	Woodhouse.	Holbeck.	Armley.	Barrack House.	St. Nicholas.	Bramley.	Middleton.	Meanwood.	West Hunslet.	Crossgates.	Durley.	Halton.	Kirkstall.	Total.
Defect—																			
Malnutrition	61	35	57	26	49	55	50	53	99	48	47	7	..	16	12	16	7	13	618
Debility	60	17	55	5	19	26	16	19	14	14	1	13	4	22	2	16	9	1	343
Minor digestive disturbances ..	79	66	75	81	65	36	136	206	165	62	74	91	9	117	9	19	10	48	1,348
Rickets	42	24	40	52	63	21	158	123	107	50	27	57	8	123	9	24	44	24	996
Skin diseases	24	36	22	27	76	16	81	67	91	8	24	60	11	84	10	28	20	26	694
Bronchitis	41	21	33	63	132	24	56	42	127	90	34	12	5	10	6	31	34	22	783
Developmental defects	24	20	32	28	21	11	32	17	18	17	38	17	8	13	2	20	26	11	355
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids ..	22	9	37	9	45	23	49	48	47	10	30	18	1	57	2	5	6	5	423
Inflammatory eye conditions ..	10	12	7	11	13	9	29	43	23	15	4	6	3	23	3	16	3	10	249
Otorrhoea	15	11	7	8	13	6	29	18	28	16	3	3	2	14	4	15	5	2	186
Dental caries	9	3	10	5	5	22	6	22	16	5	10	11	1	34	2	6	4	2	197
Infectious disease	5	13	7	2	2	1	7	11	4	2	4	1	..	2	6	23	11	..	101
Acute gastro enteritis	7	8	5	..	45	1	1	28	71	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	142
Umbilical hernia .. ..	..	..	..	..	84	1	43	18	80	..	..	6	4	37	9	..	..	1	301
Phimosis .. ..	..	8	..	..	32	..	2	22	37	..	4	6	1	10	3	3	3	..	142
Squint	7	4	7	7	7	5	3	13	6	2	3	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	94
Adenitis .. ..	..	5	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	68
Mental deficiency	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	12
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	1	21
Rheumatism	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	24
Worms	8	4	13	5	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	41
Prematurity .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infantile Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	7	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	37
Granulating Umbilicus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	11	7	..	2	3	..	4	4	..	..	1	73
Stomatitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Anaemia	3	1	8	10	5	13	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	198
Nasopharynx Infection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Common Cold .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Enuresis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rhinitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous	12	2	6	6	2	4	37	11	6	8	9	7	7	66	10	..	13	5	217
TOTALS	431	299	422	357	722	278	870	799	926	342	360	362	71	765	106	261	202	179	7,752

Infant Consultations.—The number of infant sessions at one centre is five per week, at one four, at five three, at seven two and at four one.

Medical Findings at the Welcomes.—The table on page 172 gives details of the condition of children on their admission to the different Welcomes during 1937, with the percentages of normal children for each clinic. Last year's percentage was 59·4 which is slightly higher than that for 1936 (58·2). The table on page 171 indicates the defects discovered in children during the year. The total number, 7,752, is much the same as in previous years. The most prevalent conditions which have to be dealt with are feeding difficulties and minor digestive disturbances. Rickets comes next in frequency, and following that bronchitis, skin diseases and malnutrition.

Child Guidance.—Although the establishment of a Child Guidance clinic has been talked of for many years, it is unfortunate that we are still without any provision for the care and treatment of children of normal intelligence who present problems or are suffering from behaviour defects.

The play-groups continue to be held at most of the Centres during clinic hours. They are under the supervision of a trained psychiatric social worker, who advises the voluntary helpers about the running of the group.

Leeds Babies' Welcome Association.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Department continued to work in close co-operation with the Leeds Babies' Welcome Association during the year. The services of the Voluntary workers at the Welcomes continue to be most helpful and much appreciated. I take this opportunity of extending the thanks of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Health Department to the Association, President, Officers, Members of Committee and Helpers generally, for their valuable work throughout the year.

Central Clinic.—The work, as in previous years, included dental treatment to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under five years; orthopædic consultations, artificial sunlight treatment, massage, electrical treatment and remedial exercises, diphtheria immunisation and venereal diseases treatment. The number of mothers and children who attend this clinic is steadily increasing.

Dental Clinic.—The total number of new patients receiving dental treatment during the year was 851, and included 234 expectant mothers, 396 mothers and 221 children. The total for the previous year was 819.

The number of treatments was :—expectant mothers 1,975, mothers 7,793 and children 980, a total of 10,748 as compared with 10,296 in 1936. Dentures were supplied to 389 mothers, of which 146 were full upper and lower dentures, 28 full upper only, 22 full lower only, 22 full upper and partial lower, 1 full lower and partial upper, and the remainder (170) partial plates, remodels and repairs.

The total cost to the Corporation was £270 11s. 11d. and £435 2s. 2d. was recovered from patients.

Orthopædic Clinic.—A total of 405 children was referred to this clinic during the year. Most of the cases are seen at three monthly intervals to ascertain progress.

The total number of attendances at the Clinic was 834, an average of about 18 per session.

The following table indicates the type of case which is referred by the Welcome doctors to the clinic :—

Genu valgum	197
Talipes	38
Genu varum	29
Flat feet	27
Different types of paralysis	25
General rickets	10
Deformities of toes and fingers ..	14
Torticollis	13
Deformities of spine	13
Deformities of hip	9
Miscellaneous	30
	<hr/>
	405
	<hr/>

Four whole-time trained masseuses attend regularly at Central Clinic and the various Welcomes ; two of them do artificial sunlight treatment as well as massage. The number of children attending Central Clinic for sunlight treatment and massage was so great that two temporary masseuses have been attending two afternoons weekly for massage.

During the year 14,454 massage treatments were given.

Ten cases were referred to hospital for operation, and eight cases were admitted to Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch.

Appliances were supplied to 57 cases at a cost of £40 14s. 6d. of which £10 12s. 7d. was refunded by the parents.

Fifty-three cases were transferred to the School Orthopædic Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—This treatment was given at Central, Holbeck and Armley Welcomes throughout the year, at Hunslet Welcome until June, and at Middleton Health Centre from June onwards. All cases are examined by the doctors in charge before being put on treatment ; they are also seen during the course of treatment and before being discharged.

The following table indicates the numbers attending those Clinics :—

Clinic.	Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	Total children.	Mothers.	Total treatments.
Central ..	44	679	723	14	9,252
Holbeck ..	32	165	197	..	2,197
Armley ..	10	223	233	..	3,039
Hunslet ..	14	51	65	..	487
Middleton ..	..	43	43	..	468
TOTAL ..	100	1,161	1,261	14	15,443

This shows an increase of 242 children treated, and an increase of 2,042 treatments as compared with the figures for last year.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—The total number of patients referred to this clinic during the year was 36, which included 17 expectant mothers, 11 mothers and 8 infants. The attendances made totalled 59—26 for mothers, 22 for expectant mothers and 11 for children.

AMOUNT OF DRIED MILK DISTRIBUTED IN LBS. (YEAR 1937).

WELCOME.	Free.	Assisted.	Full Price.	Issued through Public Assistance Committee.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	1,094	938	1,207	284	3,523
West Street ..	1,588	721	342	130	2,781
Burmantofts ..	1,303	1,350	764	157	3,574
Hunslet	854	1,030	1,104	167	3,155
University ..	3,755 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,198 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,413 $\frac{1}{4}$	437 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,805 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woodhouse ..	1,600	1,091	1,096	447	4,234
Holbeck	756	736	776	103	2,371
Armley	947	438	814	52	2,251
Chapelton ..	3,597	1,672 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,698 $\frac{1}{4}$	569 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,537 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Nicholas ..	1,358	884	494	84	2,820
Bramley	636	635	732	17	2,020
New Wortley ..	426	253	108	25	812
Middleton ..	3,584	1,902	195	72	5,753
West Hunslet ..	247	179	707	16	1,149
Crossgates ..	320	63	304	102	789
Burley	121	125	354	3	603
Halton	161	170	384	122	837
Kirkstall ..	175	71	215	193	654
External	739	130	14	3	886
Totals	23,261 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,587	12,721 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,984 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,554 $\frac{3}{4}$

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS, YEAR 1937 (DRIED MILK).

WELCOME.	Free.	Assisted.	Full Price.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	120	93	81	294
West Street ..	162	83	37	282
Burmantofts ..	166	108	72	346
Hunslet	85	80	95	260
University ..	240	121	99	460
Woodhouse ..	165	117	105	387
Holbeck	118	97	95	310
Armley	88	58	100	246
Chapelton ..	295	112	134	541
St. Nicholas ..	133	86	68	287
Bramley	79	72	77	228
New Wortley ..	62	36	16	114
Middleton ..	260	136	39	435
West Hunslet ..	40	26	81	147
Crossgates ..	5	8	32	45
Burley	21	16	32	69
Halton	19	11	39	69
Kirkstall ..	27	12	35	74
External	70	38	3	111
Totals	2,155	1,310	1,240	4,705

AMOUNT OF COWS' MILK DISTRIBUTED IN PINTS. (YEAR 1937).

WELCOME.	Free.	1d. per pint.	2d. and 2½d. per pint.	3d. and 3½d. per pint.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	4,587½	3,349½	3,989½	..	11,926½
West Street ..	7,757½	3,017	2,312½	..	13,087
Burmantofts ..	6,390½	3,871	2,248	..	12,509½
Hunslet	2,622	1,671	1,241	..	5,534
University ..	10,994½	3,718	4,818½	..	19,531
Woodhouse ..	5,767½	2,352	2,999½	..	11,119
Holbeck	5,336½	5,382	4,358½	..	15,077
Armley	1,988	1,501	1,017	..	4,506
Chapeltown ..	11,537½	3,573½	2,487½	..	17,598½
St. Nicholas ..	6,423½	3,262	1,739	..	11,424½
Bramley	3,711½	1,219½	1,495	..	6,426
New Wortley ..	3,929½	1,798	3,414½	..	9,142
Middleton ..	14,650	4,367	4,707½	..	23,724½
West Hunslet ..	3,516½	3,548	1,636½	..	8,701
Crossgates ..	1,258½	304	634	..	2,196½
Burley	477	44	125	..	646
Halton	406	..	86	..	492
Kirkstall ..	668	42	21	..	731
External	2,300	741	636	..	3,677
Totals	94,322	43,760½	39,966½	..	178,049

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS YEAR 1937

WELCOME.	Free	1d. per pint.	2d. and 2½d. per pint.	3d. and 3½d. per pint.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	53	35	26	..	114
West Street ..	72	37	24	..	133
Burmantofts ..	58	50	32	..	140
Hunslet	30	22	13	..	65
University ..	98	41	44	..	183
Woodhouse ..	58	29	28	..	115
Holbeck	68	56	53	..	177
Armley	32	27	13	..	72
Chapeltown ..	95	37	25	..	157
St. Nicholas ..	48	37	22	..	107
Bramley	29	13	19	..	61
New Wortley ..	36	24	31	..	91
Middleton ..	124	62	54	..	240
West Hunslet ..	37	34	20	..	91
Crossgates ..	19	9	7	..	35
Burley	5	2	1	..	8
Halton	3	..	1	..	4
Kirkstall ..	7	..	1	..	8
External	32	14	7	..	53
Totals	904	529	421	..	1,854

NUMBER OF EGGS DISTRIBUTED (APRIL 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST).

WELCOME.	Free.	Assisted.	TOTAL.
Ellerby	2,130	894	3,024
West Street	1,320	360	1,680
Burmantofts	2,190	1,302	3,492
Hunslet	300	24	324
University	1,774	540	2,314
Woodhouse	180	..	180
Holbeck	734	465	1,199
Armley	442	205	647
Chapelton	2,084	96	2,180
St. Nicholas	588	220	808
Bramley	738	318	1,056
New Wortley	294	78	372
Middleton	3,780	1,524	5,304
West Hunslet	654	96	750
Crossgates	174	..	174
Burley .. .. .	..	..	..
Halton	36	..	36
Kirkstall	72	..	72
External	24	..	24
Totals	17,514	6,122	23,636

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS, APRIL TO DECEMBER (EGGS).

WELCOME.	Free.	Assisted.	Total.
Ellerby	30	21	51
West Street	17	10	27
Burmantofts	32	25	57
Hunslet	6	1	7
University	12	31	43
Woodhouse	1	..	1
Holbeck	12	11	23
Armley	7	3	10
Chapelton	34	3	37
St. Nicholas	9	3	12
Bramley	13	10	23
New Wortley	5	3	8
Middleton	55	26	81
West Hunslet	10	..	10
Crossgates	1	..	1
Burley .. .. .	..	..	..
Halton	1	..	1
Kirkstall	1	..	1
External	1	..	1
Totals	247	147	394

WORK OF MILK STAFF.

	I. Quarter.	II. Quarter.	III. Quarter.	IV. Quarter.	Year.
Applications dealt with (new)	425	543	450	773	2,191
„ „ (repeat)	3,674	4,401	4,135	7,312	19,522
„ „ (refused)	..	..	..	..	..
No. of re-applications ..	145	170	127	773	1,215
*No. of external cases dealt with at the office ..	207	252	230	315	1,004
	4,451	5,366	4,942	9,173	23,932
No. of visits to Welcomes paid by the milk secretaries	158	159	168	173	658

* Persons under treatment at the Public Dispensary and the General Infirmary.

COST OF MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME FOR YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Expenditure			INCOME.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By salaries and wages	648	0 11	To cash received for		
„ Cost of dried milk	2,961	15 9	sale of dried milk	1,957	12 2
„ Cost of cows' milk	2,111	2 5			
„ Cost of eggs ..	115	10 4			
„ Printing, stationery, etc...	48	12 9			
„ Superannuation					
Contributions ..	32	13 3			
„ Sundries	17	0 0	„ balance—loss ..	3,977	3 3
	£5,934	15 5		£5,934	15 5

Nett cost per head to Corporation, £0 11s. 5d.

Milk Distribution.—Particulars respecting the amount of liquid and dried milk supplied to mothers attending the Welcomes are given in the appended tables.

The Almoning Committee met on 50 occasions and considered 5,946 applications. This is 297 less than in the previous year. Details of the work of the milk staff are given in the table appended.

During the year the amount of dried milk distributed in Leeds amounted to 22.13 tons, of which 10.38 tons were given free to 2,155 mothers and babies, and 11.73 tons were supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,550 mothers and babies. In 1936 the corresponding figures were 10.1 tons to 2,164 mothers, and 12.4 tons supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,345 persons.

In addition 1.33 tons were distributed at the Welcomes to cases in receipt of Public Assistance, as compared with 2.4 tons in 1936. The cost of the milk supplied to Public Assistance cases is defrayed by the Public Assistance Committee.

The amount of fresh cows' milk distributed during the year was 11,790 gallons free to 904 mothers and babies, and 10,465.9 gallons at full or assisted rates to 950 persons; in 1936 the corresponding figures were 5,763.4 gallons free to 427 mothers and babies, and 5,631 gallons at full or assisted rates to 480 persons.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Babies and Toddlers.—

As in previous years the arrangement for the convalescence of mothers with their babies through the Leeds Convalescent Society was continued on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Most of the mothers were sent to the Homes at Withernsea and Harrogate, others being sent to different seaside and country homes.

Convalescence was arranged for 85 mothers and babies and 6 mothers without babies. The average period of stay at the Convalescent Home was 14.01 days. The nett cost to the Corporation of this provision was £369 11s. 8d. or an average of £2 os. 7d. per case per week.

In addition 132 children between 3 and 5 years were sent for convalescence to Meanwood Convalescent Home. The average stay of each child was 22.5 days, and the cost to the Corporation was £3 7s. 4d. per case. The total cost to the Corporation was £459 12s. 11d., of which £15 5s. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital, Wyther.—The Hospital continued to be a most useful part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. Details of the work are given in the tables on pages 181 and 182.

The cases admitted to the Hospital consisted for the most part of children suffering from dietetic disorders, malnutrition, marasmus and rickets with various accompanying ailments. Several cases were referred from the orthopædic clinic, the General Infirmary, the Health Clinic and the Public Dispensary.

The 50 cots which the Hospital provides were well occupied during the year. Apart from the five deaths, the children all did very well. There can be no doubt of the advantage of this Hospital to these young children; not only are lives saved, but children are saved from crippling deformities and disabilities which would have handicapped them throughout life.

The provision of a modern up-to-date Hospital to take the place of the adapted house at present in use has been talked of for many years. It is long overdue, and it is hoped that recent proposals in this direction will be more fruitful than those of the past.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL, WYTHOR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital, January 1st, 1937	21	20	41
Admitted during the year ..	55	66	121
Discharged during the year ..	53	59	112
Died during the year ..	1	4	5
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1937	22	23	45

Mortality rate per cent. on admission 4.1. Average stay in Hospital 99 days.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADMISSIONS ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

Males.		Females.		Total Infants.		Grand Total.
Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	
14	41	18	48	32	89	121

ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED DURING 1937.

Reason for admission.	Under one year.		Over one year.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Rickets .. .. .	..	..	11	11	22
„ and Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	3	2	5
„ and Malnutrition .. .. .	..	..	2	2	4
„ with Deformity .. .. .	..	..	8	7	15
Spinal Kyphosis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Malnutrition	4	6	16	15	41
„ and Bronchitis.. .. .	2	2	5	7	16
„ „ Cleft Plate .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
„ „ Enlarged Cervical Glands .. .. .	..	..	3	2	5
„ „ Anæmia .. .. .	..	2	..	1	3
Marasmus	6	11	1	..	18
„ „ Gastro-enteritis and Bronchitis.. .. .	1	..	..	..	1
Pink Disease .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Broncho Pneumonia	3	..	..	2	5
Acute Bronchitis	1	2	..	..	3
Coeliac Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Prematurity	1	3	..	..	4
Corneal Ulcers.. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
Rheumatic Heart .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2
Talipes	1	..	1	1	3
Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	4	4
Problem Child.. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
Dietitic	2	2	..	..	4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	21	28	55	58	162

Day Nursery.—The premises at Blenheim Lodge are being used to full capacity and there is always a waiting list.

The number of children admitted for the first time during the year was 71 as compared with 46 for the previous year. The total attendances are given in the accompanying table.

Residential Nursery.—There were 35 children in residence on January 1st, 1937, 158 cases were admitted during the year, 156 discharged, and 37 remained in residence on December 31st, 1937.

Thirteen of the children were illegitimate. The reasons for other admissions were as follows :—in 75 cases mothers expecting confinement ; in 58 cases illness of mothers ; in 32 cases mothers going for

convalescence ; in 11 cases deaths of mothers ; in 2 cases mothers at work ; in one case parents in prison ; and in one case a problem child for observation.

I should like once more to express my own appreciation and that of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, of the work of the Executive Committee of the Day and Residential Nurseries, whose services given ungrudgingly have been of great value.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AT THE RESIDENTIAL AND DAY NURSERIES, IN AGE GROUPS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Nursery.	Whole day attendances.				Half day attendances.			
	Under 3 years.	3-5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Under 3 years.	3-5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.
Spring Bank Residential Nursery ..	12,207	..	..	12,207	..	..	..	..
Blenheim Lodge Day Nursery	8,769	2,295	..	11,064	649	137	..	786

Health Week, October 11th to 16th, 1937.—The educational work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department goes on continuously during the year, but during Health Week additional special efforts are made.

All the doctors at the Clinics gave short talks, their subjects dealing chiefly with diet, milk, teeth, ante-natal care and diphtheria immunisation. The Health Visitors also gave talks. With the doctors, the Health Visitors and voluntary workers arranged little demonstrations and exhibitions. These dealt for the most part with diet, specimen meals, grading and storage of milk, clothing exhibitions, safety first, first aid in the home, improvised cots, specimen lying-in room, anti-dummies, and so on. Twelve talks to 100 school girls were given at Middleton Health Centre by the Health Visitor.

Three outside lectures were given by members of the staff during the week on the new midwifery service and maternity and child welfare. A total of about 600 women attended those.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**INCLUDING REPORTS OF THE
CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER**

MR. A. J. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S.,

on

- (i.) Meat Inspection.
- (ii.) Diseases of Animals Acts.
- (iii.) Milk and Dairies ;

also Reports on the Administration of

- (i.) The Food and Drugs Acts and Regulations.
- (ii.) The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.
- (iii.) The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, Part II ;
- (iv.) The Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928 ;

and the

REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST,

MR. C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C.,

on The Municipal Laboratory.

MEAT INSPECTION.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Slaughter Houses.—During the year the number of private slaughter-houses was reduced by one which was allowed to fall into disuse and was later demolished by the new owners of the property concerned.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN USE.

	Number in use on December 31st.					
	1920	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Public Abattoir	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private slaughter-houses (registered)	63	41	39	36	36	36
Private slaughter-houses (licensed)	8	9	9	8	8	7
Knackers' Yards	2	1	1	1	1	1

The Inspectors paid a total of 5,483 visits to the 43 private slaughter-houses, an average of 128 visits, or approximately 2.5 visits per week, to each slaughter-house.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND IN PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
Public Abattoir ..	1935	29,288	20,893	79,435	11,984	141,600
	1936	30,714	25,576	81,135	11,859	149,285
	1937	29,497	18,758	75,278	10,556	134,089
Private Slaughter- Houses ..	1935	13,067	12,559	60,355	50,413	136,394
	1936	13,655	16,199	60,144	52,663	142,661
	1937	13,575	8,650	49,273	53,968	125,466

Although the foregoing table indicates that there has been a general reduction in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir, the establishment as it is now used is still inadequate to meet the City's needs. On Monday and Tuesday each week overcrowding is still a marked feature; in the pig slaughter-house overcrowding is evident on every day of the week except Saturday, and it is to be feared that no great advance can be made in the abolition of private slaughter-houses until better and more adequate provision is made at a Public Abattoir. The private slaughter-houses continue to be used with the same intensity as in the past, and it is found that many butchers in a small way of business will only consider slaughtering at the Public Abattoir when they find it impossible to obtain accommodation at private slaughter-houses, some of which are used as small unofficial abattoirs accommodating the occupier and as many as 4 to 5 other butchers.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

A.—FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
71 carcasses.	152 carcasses.	9 carcasses .	1 carcase.	61 carcasses.
84 part carcasses.	161 part carcasses.			3 part carcasses. 841 heads 1,188 plucks
Cattle (including cows)				
698 heads and tongues 74 skirts 553 full offals 388 livers 145 kidneys 35 hearts 1,116 lungs 24 spleens 1 udder				

B.—FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Cattle (Including Cows)	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
76 carcasses	121 carcasses	177 carcasses	107 carcasses
33 part carcasses 2 flanks 1 flank and full offal 7 skirts 109 heads and tongues 24 full offals 1,251 livers 173 kidneys 128 lungs 14 hearts 14 plucks 12 spleens 39 udders	2 part carcasses 1 pluck	23 part carcasses 2 kidneys 155 plucks	9 part carcasses 1 part loin 3 kidneys 2 heads 112 sets of rops 1,132 plucks

It is regretted that the information regarding condemnations contained in the foregoing tables cannot be provided in the form suggested in the Circular issued by the Ministry of Health, but it is considered that so long as private slaughter-houses exist and are used extensively, adequate and complete statistics cannot be compiled.

Meat and other foods inspection.—At the Public Abattoir and Kirkgate Market, the inspection of meat and other foods is carried on by the Assistant Veterinary Officer and two lay inspectors, and all animals are examined ante-mortem and post-mortem. The private slaughter-houses, shops and vehicles used for the sale of meat are examined by two other lay inspectors, and although, as far as can be known, every animal at private slaughter-houses is examined post-mortem, circumstances do not always permit of every animal being examined ante-mortem.

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The appended table indicates the amounts of diseased and unsound meat and other foods condemned and disposed of during the year.

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Beef	162,079 lbs.	226,459 lbs.	217,021 lbs.	197,440 lbs.
Veal	5,590 "	5,946 "	6,965 "	6,609 "
Mutton	9,323 "	10,787 "	9,189 "	12,344 "
Bacon and Ham .. ..	..	..	40 "	23 "
Pork	34,158 lbs.	41,071 lbs.	41,314 "	33,736 "
Offals	121,026 "	101,784 "	89,287 "	120,891 "
Rabbits	7,844 "	11,624 "	7,446 "	14,188 "
Poultry	2,209 "	7,521 "	785 "	354 "
Game	27 "	174 "	73 "	483 "
Cheese .. ..	..	280 "	18,127 "	5,742 "
Fish	29,433 lbs.	35,957 "	37,895 "	33,569 "
Shellfish	30,786 "	11,770 "	29,065 "	33,257 "
Fruit	12,649 "	9,455 "	6,627 "	12,384 "
Vegetables	50,085 "	124,633 "	44,861 "	109,123 "
Edible fungi	94 "	40 "	205 "	458 "
Inedible fungi .. ..	..	..	..	..
Yeast .. ..	..	..	..	..
Tinned Goods	2,626 lbs.	2,864 lbs	2,761 lbs.	3,569 lbs.
Sundries	75 "	..	5,043 "	434 "
TOTALS	468,004 lbs.	590,365 lbs.	516,704 lbs.	584,604 lbs.
No. of Eggs	1,728	468	304	5,906

The following cases were taken into Court under the Public Health Act, 1875:—

No.	Section.	Result of Hearing.	Remarks.
1	117	Fined £2 and ordered to pay costs	Butcher
2	117	Do.	Employee

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year, 35 licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council, all of which will expire on January 1st, 1940. Licences to the number of 33 which expired on January 1st, 1937, were renewed during the year, and applications for the renewal of 8 licences which expire on January 1st, 1938, have been received and approved.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against a slaughterman for stunning animals with a mechanically-operated instrument although he was not in possession of a licence to do so. The slaughterman was found guilty but was discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 4/- costs.

Shellfish.—The condition of all shell-fish coming into the City for sale continues to receive special attention. Oysters are received from Whitstable, Colchester, Cornwall, King's Lynn, Carlingford (Ireland), and Yeasake (Holland); and mussels from Boston, King's Lynn, Lindisfarne (Northumberland), Warrenpoint, Lytham St. Annes, Musselburgh and sources in Eire and Holland. Samples of oysters and mussels from the main sources of supply were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory, but samples of mussels from Boston, Portmadoc, Warrenpoint and Hull (ex Holland) were reported to be unsatisfactory. The wholesale fishmongers to whom the mussels were forwarded were each advised by letter that the mussels were not considered fit for human consumption and they undertook not to receive mussels from these four sources. With respect to the unsatisfactory sample of mussels from Boston, additional action was taken by way of a report to the Local Authority concerned, in pursuance of the provisions of Article 4 (4) of the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations of 1934.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—The following is a summary of the cases taken into Court under the Regulations during the year.

No.	Article.	Result of Hearing.	Remarks.
1	20	Fined £1	Butcher
2	20	Do.	do.
3	20	Discharged under Probation of	
		Offenders' Act	Employee
4	20	Do.	do.

Food-preparing places.—The following table gives a summary of the work done under Section 44 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930 :—

Number of premises on the register	215
Applications submitted for registration ..	7
Applications approved :—	
(a) Pork butchers	1
(b) Beef butchers	6
(c) Potted meat makers .. .. .	..
Applications disapproved	7
Number of visits to :—	..
(a) Food-preparing places	288
(b) Restaurants	45
	333

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector and Veterinary Inspector.*

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.—During the year 80 reports of suspected tuberculosis were received, of which 50 came from owners as compared with 45 in the previous year. Of the remaining 30 cases, 3 were reported by the owners' veterinary advisers and 27 were discovered by the Veterinary Officers of the Department during routine quarterly inspections. It will be observed that whilst cow-keepers continue to report freely, reliance must still be placed upon regular and routine veterinary inspection.

The total number of animals examined was 2,089. Of these, 61 were effected with the disease as defined by the Order, 36 having a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, 24 being affected with tuberculosis of the udder, and 1 with tuberculous emaciation. All the 61 animals were slaughtered and examined post-mortem, when it was found that in 47 cases the animals were affected with "advanced" tuberculosis and in the remaining 14 cases the disease was not "advanced."

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE WORKING OF THE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1937.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS REPORTED	80
(a) By Owner	50
(b) By Veterinary Adviser to owner	3
(c) By Veterinary Officer acting under the :—	
1. Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	9
2. Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936	14
3. Tuberculosis Order of 1925	4
ANIMALS EXAMINED	2,089
(a) Cows in milk	1,604
(b) Other Cows or Heifers	460
(c) Other Bovine animals.. .. .	25
ANIMALS TESTED WITH TUBERCULIN .. .. .	..
ANIMALS FOUND DISEASED	61
(a) Having Tuberculosis of the Udder	24
(b) Giving Tuberculous Milk and showing lesions of Tuberculosis .. .. .	..
(c) Suffering from Tuberculous Emaciation	1
(d) Affected, but not as in a, b, or c	36

Swine Fever Order of 1908.—During the year there were received 22 reports of suspected swine fever, all of which were investigated by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture

and Fisheries. In four cases the diagnosis was confirmed, as compared with three in the previous year.

No proceedings were taken during the year for infringements of the Order.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—The administration of this Order has necessitated the issuing of 954 licences for the dispersal of 9,717 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart and 1,258 visits have been paid to pig-keeping premises to ascertain whether the recently-removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period.

Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925.—One pig-keeper was prosecuted for having permitted pigs to be moved from his premises on two occasions without keeping a record of such movements. He was ordered to pay 7/6 costs in respect of the first contravention and fined £10 in the case of the second contravention.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.—This Order has, on the whole, been satisfactorily observed by the persons engaged in the transportation of livestock by road. One carrier was prosecuted under the Order for using a vehicle on two occasions for the movement of animals without keeping on the vehicle a record of such movements. In respect of the first contravention he was ordered to pay 7/6 costs and in the second case he was fined £5.

Parasitic Mange Orders of 1911 and 1918.—There was one case of parasitic mange during the year. The affected horse was isolated and recovered after treatment by a veterinary surgeon.

Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921.—No horses, asses or mules were despatched from the city for slaughter at British ports during the year.

Anthrax Order of 1928.—During the year, 8 cases of suspected anthrax were reported, but microscopic examination of the blood from the suspected carcasses showed a negative result in 7 cases, 1 case being found to be positive and was later confirmed by the laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. On post-mortem examination of the carcasses of the other seven animals it was found that death had ensued from causes other than anthrax.

Sheep Scab Order of 1928.—No case of sheep scab occurred in the city during the year.

Several consignments of contact sheep were received for immediate slaughter in the city and the skins were immersed in an approved sheep dip in accordance with the Order.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.—No case of this disease occurred in the city during the year, and the city was not affected by the various Orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in other parts of the country.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—The administration of this Order has entailed the issuing of 97 licences for the removal from Victoria Cattle Market of 223 cattle and 123 sheep recently landed from Ireland. In addition to these, 165 movement licences were issued for the movement of 935 cattle and 9,698 sheep recently landed from Ireland but dispersed without passing through the Victoria Cattle Market.

Irish store cattle to the number of 59 were received at premises in the city, and these were all duly inspected on arrival, and further visits paid to see that they were isolated and detained for the prescribed period of six clear days following their arrival, in accordance with the Order.

No proceedings were necessary under the Order during the year.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.—No Canadian cattle were received in the city during the year.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1936.—An advertisement was issued during February reminding stock-owners of their responsibility with regard to cattle infested with the larvae of the warble fly.

General.—The following Orders were issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries during the year :—

Isles of Scilly (Epizootic Abortion) Order, 1937.

Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) (Amendment) Order.

Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Town Produced Milk.—As compared with the previous year, the year under review shows a reduction of 14 in the number of dairy farms within the city, from 163 to 149, and a corresponding reduction in the average number of milk cows kept at these farms from 2,806 to 2,665. So long as the building of houses on the fringe of the city continues without a corresponding extension of the city boundaries, it must be anticipated that dairy farms will continue to disappear, and the amount of home produced milk diminish accordingly.

The Veterinary Officers and the Dairies and Cowsheds Inspector continued to pay regular routine visits to all producing dairies, every herd being examined by the Veterinary Officers at least once in each quarter. At routine inspections, the Veterinary Officers found 56 cows affected with disease, 6 having tuberculosis of the udder, 7 tuberculosis in other forms, and 43 diseases other than tuberculosis. In all cases, the animals were dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. No case of contagious abortion was found.

Country Milk.—As previously mentioned, country-produced milk becomes increasingly important each year and it is noticeable that there is a considerable expansion in the amount of country-produced milk received at the wholesale dairies in the city. By visits to the wholesale dairies and railway stations at times when milk is arriving and by the taking of samples every effort is made to control the quality of the milk and the methods of transport.

The retail dairies are supervised by the Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, and they, as Officers of the Food and Dairies Section are closely associated with the Veterinary Officers and the Dairies and Cowsheds Inspector.

During the year legal proceedings were instituted against a retail purveyor of milk for carrying on his trade on premises which were not registered in accordance with the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926; the defendant was found guilty and was fined £1.

Graded Milk and Issue of Licences.—Largely as a result of Tuberculin Tested milk producers being included in the Milk Marketing Board's scheme in the last quarter of the year, two farms in the city belonging to one producer, in all an average total of 100 cows, reverted from the Tuberculin Tested to the Accredited grade. The number of Tuberculin Tested herds in the city was thereby reduced from 8 to 6, and the approximate number of cows from 250 to 150. On the other hand, it is pleasing to note that one Tuberculin Tested herd was raised in status to an Attested herd under the Ministry of Agriculture's Attested Herds Scheme.

The number of licensed producers of Accredited Milk decreased from 73 to 71, with approximately 1,444 cows. At these farms, the Veterinary Officers continue with the quarterly clinical inspection of the cows as a free service. Samples of milk were collected from all licensed producers each quarter, and of the 334 routine samples examined, 232 were found to be satisfactory. Where the samples were unsatisfactory appropriate action was taken and further samples examined until the milk conformed to the bacteriological standard laid down in the Order.

In Spring of the year, owing to repeated unsatisfactory samples, it was necessary to report an Accredited milk producer to the Committee; in May the licensee appeared before the Committee and suspension of his licence was decided upon. Immediately after this action was taken, samples became satisfactory, but inasmuch as the licensee had appealed to the Minister of Health against the decision of the local authority, no action could be taken until the Minister's decision regarding the appeal had been received. This arrived in September and supported the suspension of the licence. The samples having continued to be satisfactory the producer's licence was restored in October. Another licensed producer of Accredited Milk appeared before the Committee at its October meeting; not being satisfied with his explanation the Committee decided to suspend the

licence. No application has since been received for the licence to be restored.

The sale of Pasteurised milk continues to expand, although no additional licences were issued during the year. The licensed pasteurising establishments are supervised by the Sampling Officers and the Dairies Inspector who pay regular and frequent visits to all such establishments and scrutinise the charts made by the recording thermometers as well as examine the establishments for general cleanliness and management. The milk from each licensed establishment is sampled each week. These samples are submitted to the Phosphatase test in addition to being examined bacteriologically; in 17 cases only was the maximum number of bacteria laid down in the Order exceeded and the application of the Phosphatase test revealed inefficient pasteurisation in 10 out of 236 samples examined.

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923, DURING THE YEAR, AND SHOWING COMPARISON WITH OTHER YEARS.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on			
	Dec. 31st.			May 31st
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
(1) Producers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A"	8	8	70	76
(2) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Certified"	22	22	55	60
(3) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" :—				
(a) Bottling establishments ..	2	2	2	2
(b) Shops	7	50	64	79
(4) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Grade A" :—				
(a) Bottling establishments ..	3	3	3	2
(b) Shops	202	152	100	70
(5) Dealers' Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" :—				
(a) Pasteurising establishments	4	5	6	5
(b) Shops .. .. .	..	..	22	32

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
ORDER, 1936.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December	
	1936	1937
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—		
1. To produce and bottle	1	6
2. To produce, but not bottle	3	2
3. To sell by retail	6	132
To use the designation "Accredited"—		
1. To produce and bottle .. .. .	..	8
2. To produce, but not bottle	7	66
3. To sell by retail	1	53
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—		
1. Pasteurisers' Licences .. .. .	..	5
2. To sell by retail	1	32

Dairy Farms, Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, milkshops and milk sellers in the city on December 31st, 1937.

DAIRY FARMS.

Number of dairy farms on the register on December 31st,

1936	163
Number added to the register during the year	1
Number removed from the register during the year	15
Number on register on December 31st, 1937	149

COWKEEPERS.

Number of Cowkeepers on the register on December 31st,

1936	152
Number added to the register during the year	1
Number removed from the register during the year	15
Number on the register on December 31st, 1937	138

MILKSHOPS.

Number of milkshops on the register on December 31st,

1936. (The total of 523 includes the premises of 44 retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area who are registered to sell milk within the area of the Leeds City Council)	523
Number added to the register during the year	6

Number removed from the register during the year ..	20
Number on the register on December 31st, 1937 (including the premises of 44 retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area)	509

RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Number of retail purveyors of milk on the register on December 31st, 1936. (The total of 540 includes 44 retail purveyors of milk with premises in the surrounding County area who are registered to sell milk within the area of the Leeds City Council) ..	540
Number added during the year	8
Number removed from the register during the year ..	19
Number on the register on December 31st, 1937 (including 44 retail purveyors of milk in the surrounding County area)	529

The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors, and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspectors in connection with the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders :—

	VISITS.
To milkshops	1,021
To cowsheds	1,526
To railway stations.. .. .	120
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	9
To food shops and bottled milk stores	499

Biological Tests.—During the year, 164 samples were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for biological investigation for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Of these, 4 were special samples taken in connection with the administration of the Tuberculosis Order and 1 of these was found to contain tubercle bacilli. Of the remaining 160, which may be considered routine samples, 10 (6·25 per cent.) were found to be tuberculous. Five of the 10 positive samples were of milk produced in the West Riding County area, and as a result of our communication to the County Public Health Department, the Veterinary Officers made investigations in each case and in four instances found the offending cow and dealt with her under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order. The remaining case (from a herd licensed for the production of Accredited milk) failed, on investigation, to reveal a tuberculous cow and control samples taken immediately were returned as negative. The other 5 positive cases related to farms within the city, but 3 of them were from one farm at which a cow was found to be affected with pulmonary tuberculosis and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. In one of the

other cases the offending cow was discovered and suitably dealt with and the remaining case, after repeated examinations had failed to reveal a tuberculous cow, was returned as negative.

The accompanying table gives details :—

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	37	..	37
" Accredited " milk	42	8	34
" Pasteurised " milk	20	..	20
Ungraded milk	61	2	59
TOTAL	160	10	150

Samples taken under the Tuberculosis Order, of 1925.			
	No.	Positive.	Negative.
Control Samples—			
" Accredited " milk	4	1	3

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—

It was not found necessary to take action under these Regulations during the year.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1930.—Ice Cream.—The following table shows a summary of the work done during the year.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture for sale of ice cream	11
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream ..	97
Number of instances where registration was refused	
(a) for premises used for manufacture for sale	1
(b) for premises used for sale	3
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale	13
(b) used for sale	13
Number of visits paid :—	
(a) to premises used for manufacture for sale	1,745
(b) to premises used for sale	871
(c) to premises used as depôts for storage of ice cream ..	11
(d) to fairgrounds	5
Number of contraventions found on premises	32
Number of contraventions removed	32
Number of samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination in departmental laboratory	16
Number of samples of ice cream and ice cream powder submitted to City Analyst	50
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1937—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice cream	124
(b) used for the sale of ice cream	367

Departmental Laboratory.—During the year 1,589 samples of milk were submitted to the Departmental Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Of this number 148 were of “Tuberculin Tested” milk, 559 “Accredited” milk and 299 “Pasteurised” milk, the remainder (583) being of ungraded milk. These samples were taken at farms, dairies and distributing centres, in course of delivery to local institutions, at railway stations and from road vehicles used for the conveyance of milk. The tables on pages 201, 202 and 203 give detailed information of the results of the tests applied.

Since the 1st January of this year the methylene blue reduction test has been applied to all samples of “Tuberculin Tested” and “Accredited” milk in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. This test has also been applied to samples of ungraded milk, the plate count being used for examination of samples of “Pasteurised” milk only. In accordance with the suggestion contained in Circular 1533 of the Minister of Health the coliform test has been reserved for occasional use in the case of samples of graded raw milk although the methylene blue reduction is invariably applied.

Of the total 707 samples of graded milk (excluding “Pasteurised” milk) 49 samples of “Tuberculin Tested” and 167 samples of “Accredited” milk failed to comply with the standard laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. Of these unsatisfactory samples, 26 “Tuberculin Tested” and 102 “Accredited” were from farms within the city. In each case appropriate action was taken to prevent recurrence of the offence.

Ice Cream.—Sixteen samples of ice cream from local vendors were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results are shown in the table on pages 202 and 203.

Milk Samples tested by the Gerber Method.—During the year 15 samples of milk were tested in the Departmental Laboratory by the Gerber method, the results being as follows:—

Total.	Genuine.	Deficient in fat only.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat only.	Deficient in fat and Solids-not-fat.
* 15	12	1	2	..

* These were all informal samples.

The average composition of the 15 samples was :—

Fat	..	..	..	..	4.35 per cent.
Solids-not-fat	..	..	..	..	8.76 per cent.
Total solids	..	..	..	..	<u>13.11 per cent.</u>

Miscellaneous.—Samples of water from farms and other premises, 22 in all, were examined for the presence of coliform bacillus with the following results :—

Containing coliform bacillus in 1 c.c.	..	..	8
Free from coliform bacillus in 1 c.c.	..	..	14

The following investigations were also undertaken :—

Milk for the presence of tubercle or other bacilli	..	40
Sputum for the presence of tubercle or other bacilli	..	1

Other work :—

Rinsings from milk churns examined as to sterility	..	1
Rinsings from milk-bottle necks examined as to sterility	..	2
Microscopic slides prepared and examined	..	87
Tubes of media prepared	..	3,465

SAMPLES EXAMINED BY THE METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTION TEST.

WINTER PERIOD (1st November—30th April).
minimum reduction period allowed, 5½ hours.

Time hours	Town produced milk.		Institution		Road-borne		Rail-borne		Un- graded	Total
	T.T.	Ac- credited	T.T.	Ac- credited	T.T.	Ac- credited	T.T.	Ac- credited		
½	..	1 0.57%	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0.82%	3 0.53%
1	..	2 1.14%	..	..	1 4.76%	..	..	..	4 1.64%	7 1.23%
1½	2 11.11%	6 3.41%	..	..	..	..	1 20.00%	..	3 1.23%	12 2.12%
2	..	6 3.41%	..	..	..	..	1 20.00%	..	1 0.41%	8 1.41%
2½	..	5 2.84%	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0.82%	7 1.23%
3	..	1 0.57%	..	..	1 4.76%	1 1.72%	..	..	5 2.05%	8 1.41%
3½	..	9 5.11%	..	..	..	1 1.72%	..	..	9 3.69%	19 3.35%
4	..	9 5.11%	..	..	..	1 1.72%	..	..	6 2.46%	16 2.82%
4½	1 5.56%	6 3.41%	3 18.75%	..	1 4.76%	1 1.72%	1 20.00%	..	4 1.64%	17 3.00%
5	2 11.11%	6 3.41%	1 6.25%	..	2 9.52%	1 1.72%	..	..	15 6.15%	27 4.76%
5½	1 5.56%	9 5.11%	..	..	2 9.52%	2 3.45%	..	..	15 6.15%	29 5.11%
Satis- factory	12 66.67%	116 65.91%	12 75.00%	17 100.00%	14 66.67%	51 87.93%	2 40.00%	12 100.00%	178 72.95%	414 73.02%
TOTAL	18	176	16	17	21	58	5	12	244	567

SUMMER PERIOD (1st May—31st October).
Minimum reduction period allowed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Time hours	Town produced milk		Institution		Road-borne		Rail-borne		Un- graded	Total
	T.T.	Ac- credited	T.T.	Ac- credited	T.T.	Ac- credited	T.T.	Ac- credited		
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 4·65%	9 4·43%	..	..	1 5·88%	3 5·00%	..	1 7·69%	24 7·08%	40 5·53%
1	6 13·95%	6 2·96%	1 4·00%	..	..	3 5·00%	..	..	35 10·32%	51 7·05%
$1\frac{1}{2}$	3 6·98%	8 3·94%	..	..	..	1 1·67%	..	..	21 6·19%	33 4·56%
2	1 2·33%	5 2·46%	1 4·00%	..	1 5·88%	6 10·00%	..	1 7·69%	18 5·31%	33 4·56%
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 4·65%	2 4·43%	..	1 5·00%	..	1 1·67%	..	..	16 4·72%	29 4·01%
3	..	6 0·99%	1 4·00%	1 5·00%	..	2 3·33%	..	..	18 5·31%	24 3·32%
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1 2·33%	6 2·96%	2 8·00%	5 25·00%	1 5·88%	4 6·67%	..	..	14 4·13%	33 4·56%
4	1 2·33%	16 3·94%	2 4·00%	..	..	1 1·67%	..	2 15·38%	24 7·08%	37 5·12%
$4\frac{1}{2}$	1 2·33%	16 4·93%	2 8·00%	..	1 5·88%	5 8·33%	..	..	24 7·08%	43 5·95%
Satis- factory	26 60·47%	140 68·97%	17 68·00%	13 65·00%	13 76·47%	34 56·67%	3 100·00%	9 69·23%	145 42·77%	400 55·32%
TOTAL	43	203	25	20	17	60	3	13	339	723

PHOSPHATASE TEST.

Number of samples tested.	Number efficiently Pasteurised.	Number inefficiently Pasteurised.
236	226 95·8%	10 4·2%

SAMPLES EXAMINED AS TO BACTERIAL CONTENT.

Bacterial Content per c.c.	Tuber- culin Tested Milk	PASTEURISED			UNGRADED.			Ice Cream	Total
		Ordin- ary Milk	School Milk	Institu- tion Milk	Ordin- ary Milk	Institu- tion Milk	Steril- ised Milk		
1—50,000	4 50%	219 95·2%	46 80·7%	12 100·0%	3 100·0%	1 100·0%	4 100·0%	3 18·8%	292 88·2%
50,000— 100,000	..	2 0·9%	3 5·3%	..	..	..	..	5 31·3%	10 3·0%
100,000— 500,000	1 12·5%	4 1·7%	4 7·0%	..	..	..	..	3 18·8%	12 3·6%
500,000— 1,000,000	..	1 0·4%	1 1·8%	..	..	..	..	1 6·3%	3 0·9%
1,000,000+	3 37·5%	4 1·7%	3 5·3%	..	..	..	..	4 25·0%	14 4·2%
Total Samples	8	230	57	12	3	1	4	16	331

SAMPLES EXAMINED AS TO B. COLI CONTENT.

Degree of Contamination	Town Produced			Pasteurised		Institution.			Road-borne			Rail-borne			Ice Cream	Total	
	T.T. Milk	Accred-ited Milk	Un-graded Milk	Ordinary Milk	School Milk	Pasteur-ised Milk	T.T. Milk	Accred-ited Milk	Un-graded Milk	T.T. Milk	Accred-ited Milk	Un-graded Milk	T.T. Milk	Accred-ited Milk			Un-graded Milk
B. Coli present in 1/10 c.c.	..	..	1 11.1%	41 17.8%	9 15.8%	3 25.0%	..	..	2 33.3%	..	..	26 14.4%	..	..	11 12.1%	..	93 10.0%
„ 1/100 c.c.	16 45.7%	75 44.1%	..	16 7.0%	6 10.5%	1 8.3%	9 40.9%	9 39.1%	..	6 46.2%	22 42.3%	24 13.3%	..	1 16.7%	11 12.1%	4 25.0%	200 21.6%
„ 1/1000 c.c.	..	..	2 22.2%	31 13.5%	14 24.6%	4 33.3%	..	..	..	..	..	101 55.8%	..	..	59 64.8%	9 56.3%	220 23.7%
B. Coli absent	19 54.3%	95 55.9%	6 66.7%	142 61.7%	28 49.1%	4 33.3%	13 59.1%	14 60.9%	4 66.7%	7 53.8%	30 57.7%	30 16.6%	4 100%	5 83.3%	10 11.0%	3 18.8%	414 44.7%
Total Samples	35	170	9	230	57	12	22	23	6	13	52	181	4	6	91	16	927

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. PART II.

Although this Act, and the Rules made thereunder, came into general operation on 1st May, 1936, it was not until January 1st, 1937, that the requirements as to labelling of Part II. poisons became operative. Thus a large number of shops were stocked with poisons which, though correctly labelled up to December 31st, 1936, became automatically incorrectly labelled as from January 1st, 1937. This accounts for the large number of contraventions of the labelling requirements.

The following table gives a detailed summary of the work done under the Act :—

Number of Persons on the List on 31st December, 1937	276
Number of Premises on the List on 31st December, 1937	489
Number of Premises in respect of which listing was refused .. .. .	..
Number of Premises added to List during the year ..	36
Number of Premises removed from the List during the year	33
Number of Persons added to the List during the year ..	34
Number of Persons removed from the List during the year	31
Number of visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	36
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees ..	17
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection ..	1,537
4. Unlisted Premises	457

CONTRAVENTIONS :—

Persons found to be selling Part II. Poisons on Unlisted premises	20
Listed sellers found with incorrectly labelled Part II. Poisons in stock	159
Listed sellers found selling Part I. Poisons ..	3
Listed sellers unlawfully using the term "Pharmacy" to describe listed premises ..	1

CONTRAVENTIONS REMOVED :—

Persons ceasing to sell Part II. Poisons from unlisted premises	18
Persons selling Part II. Poisons from unlisted premises who have subsequently applied for listing	2
Listed sellers who have corrected labels found to be not in accordance with requirements as to labelling	140
Listed sellers ceasing to sell Part I. Poisons from listed premises	3
Listed sellers who have discontinued the use of term " Pharmacy " to describe listed premises	1

FOOD AND DRUGS.**FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.****RAG FLOCK.**

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 332 formal and 67 informal samples of food other than milk and cream. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 2,151 and of informal 135. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 208.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 26 samples, all informal in character, were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Of this number 21 were samples of feeding stuffs and 5 of fertilisers.

Two samples of feeding stuffs were found not to comply with the statutory statement, but when attempts were made in each case to obtain a formal sample the material in stock had been disposed of.

One fertiliser, a sample of sulphate of lime, was found to be slightly deficient in phosphoric acid, probably due to deterioration during storage prior to sale. The vendor was warned in this case.

During the year an attempt was made by a firm to place a fertiliser on the market in the city in respect of which no statutory

statement was issued. The vendors were interviewed and warned as to their obligations under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, as a result of which the practice ceased forthwith. The material consisted of hen manure which had been dried and powdered.

No complaints have been received during the year from farmers or members of the public.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—During the year 143 visits were made to premises occupied by persons manufacturing, using, or likely to use rag flock. Nine samples were taken and submitted to the City Analyst for analysis and all were found to comply with the legal standard of not more than 30 parts of chlorine per 100,000. The average amount of chlorine found to be present was 13·6 parts per 100,000 as compared with 20 parts per 100,000 for the previous year.

During the later months of the year, a survey of the rag flock position in the City was carried out and the premises of 134 firms were visited who were manufacturing, using, or likely to use rag flock in the course of their business. The firms were made up as follows :—

Rag flock manufacturers who sell all their output	..	2
Rag flock manufacturers who make bedding	.. ..	2
Upholsterers	.. .. .	60
Bedding manufacturers	.. .. .	8
Upholsterers' warehousemen	.. .. .	7
Furnishers and furniture makers	.. .. .	47
Furniture renovators	.. .. .	1
Cabinet makers' supply stores	.. .. .	1
Flock and waste buyer (not rag flock)	.. .. .	1
Motor body builders	.. .. .	2
Pram manufacturers	.. .. .	2
Maker of gymnastic apparatus	.. .. .	1
<hr/>		
Total	.. .. .	134

Of this total, 41 have dealings in rag flock. These firms are made up as follows:—

Rag flock manufacturers who sell all their output ..	2
Rag flock manufacturers who make bedding ..	2
Upholsterers	23
Bedding makers	6
Upholsterers' warehousemen who sell rag flock ..	2
Furnishers and furniture makers	6
<hr/>	
Total	41
<hr/>	

The rag flock used in the City is supplied by the following ten firms, four of which are manufacturing their rag flock in the city. All of them give a warranty with their rag flock.

	No. of Firms supplied.
William Rhodes, Limited, Carlton Cross Mills, Leeds, 2	10
T. Vause and Sons, Limited, Low Road, Leeds, 10 ..	2
W. E. Rawson, Cassette Works, Portobello Road, Wakefield	10
J. and R. Midwood, Limited, Hirstland Mills, Dewsbury	4
W. Chadburn and Son, Whingate Road Mill, Leeds, 12	10
Yeadon Brothers, Limited, Valley Mills, Meanwood, Leeds, 7	1
J. R. Burrows, Carlinghow Mills, Batley	3
Wilman Brothers, Meadow Works, Dewsbury ..	2
L. Rhodes, Gelderd Road, Birstall	1
Heckmondwike Flock Company, Heckmondwike ..	1

Of the 41 users of rag flock, 17 use rag flock in small quantities only, buying 1 or 2 bags (42 lbs. per bag) at infrequent intervals. By far the greatest use of rag flock in the city is in the manufacture of flock mattresses. In the furniture trade, the use of rag flock is decreasing for several reasons. For the better quality of furniture hair black fibre and rubberised hair are used, and for cheap furniture coir fibre and cotton flock. Again owing to the alteration in the making of furniture to-day in which multiple springing is used, the need for filling has largely disappeared.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

BY

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C., *City Analyst.*

The present report is unique in that it marks the completion of the first ten year's work of a Municipal Laboratory in Leeds directed by a whole-time Analyst appointed in 1928.

The total number of samples examined has increased from 1,714 in the year 1928 and 2,812 in the year 1929 (the first full year) to 4,279 in the year 1937. At the same time the food and drug samples analysed in 1928, 1929 and 1937 were 1,520, 1,962 and 2,286 respectively, with a maximum of 2,402 in the year 1934, and an average for the ten years of 2,086, or approximately 4 samples per 1,000 of the population. The marked increase during this period in the number of samples other than those submitted under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is chiefly due to the expansion of the work carried out for the Regional Smoke Abatement Committee since 1930, seven daily Light Tests now being made as against the original two.

During 1937 analyses have been made for six Corporation Departments, viz., Public Health (including St. James's Hospital and the Health Clinic), Waterworks, City Police, Cleansing, Supplies, and Parks and Cemeteries, as well as for the West Riding of Yorkshire Smoke Abatement Committee.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1937 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928	2,286
Samples submitted by inspectors under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ..	26
Samples submitted by inspectors under the Rag Flock Acts, 1911-28	9
Special Samples analysed for the Public Health Department	5
Samples analysed for the Waterworks Department	15
" " " City Police	6
" " " Cleansing Department ..	2
" " " Supplies Department ..	20
" " " Parks and Cemeteries Department	4
" " " St. James's Hospital ..	9
" " " Health Clinic	1
" " " West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee :—	
(1) Rain Gauges ..	58
(2) Light Tests ..	1,804
(3) Sulphur dioxide tests	23
Private samples	11
TOTAL	4,279

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 219 and 220 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, along with the number and percentage of adulterations. The percentage of samples found to be adulterated was 5·5 as compared with 7·7 for 1936, and 5·3 for England and Wales for that year. Incidentally, this is the lowest adulteration figure for Leeds for any of the 10 years under review, the amount of adulteration having been approximately halved since 1928.

The following table gives for each year (1) the percentage total adulteration, (2) the percentage of milks adulterated, and (3) the percentage of foods other than milk adulterated.

TABLE I.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total adulteration	11.2	12.7	10.5	8.6	10.4	9.4	7.7	6.5	7.7	5.5
Milks adulterated	13.5	15.9	11.9	9.9	14.0	11.3	9.7	7.2	8.6	5.9
Other foods adulterated	5.1	4.3	6.9	5.0	3.7	4.1	1.8	3.9	2.9	4.0

It will be seen that whilst the amount of adulteration of foods other than milk has fluctuated on a comparatively low level, the figure for 1937 (4.0), is little different from that for 1929 (4.3). On the other hand, the milk adulteration figures (apart from a sharp rise in 1932, and a much smaller one in 1936), has shown a definite downward tendency since 1932. The reason for this will be considered in the next section.

Milk.—Of 1,745 samples 104 (6.0 per cent.) were adulterated.

The quarterly figures for the past year were :—

TABLE 2.

	Quarter 1937.				Year.	
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1937.	1936.
Watered samples	2.6%	1.8%	3.9%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%
Fat deficient						
Samples	2.4%	4.6%	3.7%	1.5%	3.0%	6.0%
Total adulteration figure	5.0%	6.4%	7.6%	5.0%	5.9%	8.6%

Of the 104 samples adulterated, 49 contained added water, 53 were deficient in fat, 1 showed both added water and fat deficiency and 1 contained about 1 per cent. of embrocation. The greatest amount of added water found in any sample was 20.0 per cent. (informal) and 11.7 per cent. (formal), and the greatest fat deficiency 66.7 per cent. (informal) and 35.0 per cent. (formal). The results of court proceedings instituted are given on pages 221 and 222. The variation in the food and drugs adulteration figure in a given area is largely determined by the extent to which the milk samples fail to conform to requirement. This is evident from Table I. The fact that this figure for Leeds for 1937 approximates the normal for England and Wales is therefore largely due to the appreciable

decrease in the adulteration of milk in 1937 as compared with adulteration in 1928.

Table 3 shows the proportions of milks watered and fat deficient for 1928-1937.

TABLE 3.

Percentage	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Watered milks	9.3	6.8	4.8	3.8	6.2	5.0	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.9
Fat deficient milks	4.2	9.1	7.1	6.1	7.8	6.3	7.0	5.3	6.0	3.0
Milks adulterated	13.5	15.9	11.9	9.9	14.0	11.3	9.7	7.2	8.6	5.9

During these years prosecutions for shortage of fat content have been successfully re-introduced and the watering of milk considerably diminished. Chiefly as a result of the extended use of the freezing point test (introduced into this laboratory in 1932) watering of milk has been reduced to 2.0-3.0 per cent. The meaning and use of this test have been explained in my annual report for 1932 and onwards. A further, though minor, contributory cause of the lowered figure for watered milks is to be found in the number of milks which are now classified as genuine, even though they contain less than 8.5 per cent. non-fatty solids, because their freezing points indicate that their poor quality is due to natural causes.

Unfortunately, so far as the fat content is concerned, one aspect of the legal position remains unchanged, for so long as it can be proved that the milk is in the state in which it came from the cow no prosecution can be successfully instituted where fat deficiency is concerned. Only moral and economic pressure can thus prevent a farmer from selling milk, the fat of which is less than 3.0 per cent., even though he knows perfectly well that the fat deficiency is due to the unequal intervals between the afternoon and morning milkings. On the other hand, successful prosecutions continue to be instituted in certain cases where fat deficiency is considered as due to skimming or to failure to mix the milk properly.

Because of the foregoing causes as well as of the practice of some farmers to bottle accredited milk from individual cows instead of filling the bottles with the bulked milk of the herd, the percentage of milks deficient in fat is liable to appreciable variation from year

to year. It is, however, satisfactory to note that during 1937 the figures for watered and fat deficient milks were approximately the same (2.9 per cent. and 3.0 per cent. respectively).

The average composition of all samples examined continues highly satisfactory and is as follows (the figures for 1935 and 1936 being given for comparison) :—

		1935.		1936.		1937.
Non-fatty solids	..	8.86%	..	8.81%	..	8.82%
Fat	.. ..	3.73%	..	3.72%	..	3.76%
Total Solids	..	12.59%	..	12.53%	..	12.58%

No appreciable change has thus occurred during the past three years.

Skimmed Milk.—All the 18 samples submitted conformed to the requirement of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1912 (minimum non-fatty solid content demanded = 8.7 per cent.), the average being :—

Non-fatty solids	..	9.12%
Fat	.. ..	0.17%
Total Solids	.. ..	9.29%
Water	.. ..	90.71%
Total	.. ..	100.00%

Cream.—All the 22 samples of fresh cream examined were of satisfactory composition and free from preservative, the average figure for the butter fat content being 47.5 per cent. (variation 23.0%-57.6%). Average for 1928-1937 = 49.7 per cent. (variation 20.0%-67.7%). The average composition of the two tinned creams analysed was 37.7 per cent. (21.7% and 53.6%). During the past 10 years six only of the 224 creams examined contained boric acid the use of which was prohibited by the Preservatives Regulations 1925-27.

Butter.—The 14 samples examined were all genuine and free from preservative. The average water content was 14.1 per cent., the maximum permitted being 16.0 per cent. Average for 1928-1937 = 14.1 per cent. (variation 8.2%-16.0%). Only 1 of the 248 butters examined during 1928 to 1937 was adulterated, this consisting of a mixture of 35 per cent. butter and 65 per cent. margarine.

Margarine.—The 13 samples examined were satisfactory, the average water content being 14.5 per cent. Average for 1928-1937 = 14.1 per cent. (variation 9.5%-16.7%).

Condensed and Dried Milks.—Eight samples of each were submitted and found to conform to the 1923-27 Regulations as regards their fat contents.

Cheese.—The 8 samples submitted were satisfactory, having an average butter fat content of 28.0 per cent., equivalent to 48.3 per cent. in the moisture free substance. The only definition of cheese in the Act is that "cheese" means the substance usually known as cheese, containing no fat derived otherwise than from milk, but the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Cheshire Cheese) Regulations, 1933, require a minimum of 45 per cent. of butter fat in the moisture free substance, a standard that public analysts had advocated prior to 1933 should apply to all cheese other than cream cheese and skimmed milk cheese.

Ice Cream.—Between April and August 49 samples (11 from large firms and 38 from smaller vendors), were analysed, the results taking the form of a special report to the Medical Officer of Health. Whilst the products of the large firms had an average fat content of 11.6 per cent., those from the smaller firms showed a figure of only 3.2 per cent., the corresponding figures for the non-fatty solids being 23.6 and 25.8, the non-fatty solids of the smaller firms' products, unlike those of the large firms, often containing a certain amount of starchy filler in addition to the milk solids and sugar present in both.

To warrant the description "ice cream" it is suggested that the substance sold should contain at least 10 per cent. butter fat and 10 per cent. non-fatty milk solids, and that substitutes should be sold under a name other than "ice cream," *e.g.*, "ice" or "ice custard."

Curds.—Of the 3 samples submitted, 2 formal samples, Nos. 886c and 883L had been prepared from skimmed milk and flour, and 1 informal sample (No. 1015L) from skimmed milk containing a small proportion of fresh milk. As ordinarily curds are regarded as the solid product resulting from the action of acid or rennet upon new milk, and whey the fat free watery liquid remaining, these samples were certified as being other than genuine. The two manufacturers concerned, however, in expressing their surprise,

stated that these particular curds had been manufactured in this manner for the past 20 and 40 years respectively.

Ground Almonds.—In view of the possibility of ground almond substitutes being sold for the genuine article owing to disturbed conditions of trade resulting from the war in Spain, by special request a number of samples on sale in the city were examined during the fourth quarter of the year. All the 11 so examined were found satisfactory.

Flour.—Of 4 samples analysed, 1 informal sample (25.0 per cent.) was found mixed with 74.6 per cent. bicarbonate of soda (No. 279c). The analysis followed the complaint that sickness had followed the eating of the bread made with this flour.

Flour—Self-Raising.—Of 3 samples analysed 1 informal sample (33.3 per cent.) contained mouse dirt and small pieces of wood and paper (No. 823L). The main consignment was subsequently destroyed following the issue of a certificate of condemnation.

Grape Juice.—Four samples of "Vita" or Concentrated Grape Juice were submitted for analysis, Nos. 821c (formal), 845c (informal), 917c (formal) contained 1/4 grain, 1/3 grain, and 1/40 grain of arsenic per gallon respectively. These were all from the same source, No. 917c being a sample taken in course of delivery from the wholesaler to the retailer supplying Nos. 821c and 845c. Proceedings were instituted on December 3rd, in respect of No. 821c under Section 30 of the Act of 1929 for false warranty. The defendants contended that the source of the arsenic was the brewer's glaze used by their agents to mend a leak in the wooden blending vat. The Court held defendants had fulfilled the terms of Subsection 2 of Section 30, and had therefore proved to the satisfaction of the Court that when they gave the warranty they had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true. No. 694L contained 1/4 grain of arsenic per gallon. This represented stock of a different age to that of the other samples. The Town Clerk decided that as prosecutions had been instituted in connection with these, no action should be taken in this case.

Lard.—All the 15 samples submitted were genuine hog-fat; 3 imitation products, sold as such, also proved satisfactory.

Lemon Cheese.—Of 3 samples analysed 1 formal and 1 informal sample (66.7 per cent.) were reported against, (Nos. 358L and 517L)

on the ground that they had a low egg content and margarine instead of butter had been used in their manufacture. No action was taken.

Sausages.—Of 45 samples, 2 formal samples (4·4 per cent.), contained 350 and 150 parts sulphur dioxide preservative per million respectively, without declaration of its presence at the time of sale (Nos. 956c and 1071c).

Malt Vinegar.—Of 11 samples, 1 (9·1 per cent.) was reported against as it was swarming with vinegar eels (No. 594L). Although these organisms are stated to be non-pathogenic to man, their presence was considered to render the vinegar unwholesome. The retailer was accordingly advised to draw the manufacturer's attention to the matter and request them to sterilise the containers.

Vinegar.—Of 12 samples, 3 (25·0 per cent.) were reported against. The first of these, No. 317L, was a malt vinegar swarming with vinegar eels, and the vendor was advised to return the barrel to the wholesaler.

The second, No. 852c, bought on September 24th, contained only 3·08 per cent. acetic acid instead of a 4·00 per cent. minimum (23·0 per cent. deficiency). At the institution of proceedings on November 5th, the retailer was fined 2/6 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs.

The third, No. 1072L, bought on December 21st, was an artificial product obtained by colouring dilute acetic acid. A warning letter was addressed to the retailer.

Table Vinegar.—Of 3 samples 2 (66·7 per cent.) were artificial products obtained by colouring diluted acetic acid.

No. 851c, bought on September 22nd, and described as "Superior Table Vinegar" contained moreover only 3·32 per cent. of acetic acid (17·0 per cent. deficient). At the Court proceedings on November 5th, the retailer was fined 5/- and ordered to pay 14/6 costs.

No. 921c, bought on October 15th, and sold as "Finest Table Vinegar, pure, strong and wholesome," had a satisfactory acetic acid content, viz., 4·02 per cent., but like No. 851c, was not deemed to warrant the description applied to it. At the institution of proceedings on December 14th, the retailer pleaded guilty and was fined 20/- and ordered to pay 14/6 costs. In this case the Stipendiary Magistrate followed the judgment given in June, 1937 by the London

Sessions Appeal Committee in the case of *Sutton v. Tame*, according to which the substance sold as vinegar or table vinegar without any qualification or explanation as to its origin being given by the seller to the purchaser must be regarded as the product of a process of fermentation. This judgment legally affects the Metropolitan area only, although the High Court in *Preston v. Jackson* (1928) made a similar ruling in the case of an artificial vinegar sold as table vinegar, following the uncontradicted evidence of the Public Analyst in the lower Court.

Whereas, therefore, in Leeds before December, 1937, it had been customary to classify as genuine artificial vinegars sold as "vinegar," since that date only those vinegars have been returned as genuine which have been manufactured by a process of fermentation.

Gregory Powders.—Of 3 samples submitted, 1 formal and 1 informal sample failed to conform to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia 1932 having in each case a mixture of carbonate and oxide instead of 65% carbonate of magnesia.

		No. 200L (formal).	No. 242L (informal).
Magnesium carbonate	..	20.3%	.. 50.6%
Magnesium oxide	..	46.5%	.. 18.8%
TOTAL	..	<u>66.8%</u>	.. <u>69.4%</u>

Proceedings were instituted in respect of the formal sample bought on March 8th, and at the Police Court hearing on April 20th, the retailer was found guilty but discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act, with costs remitted. According to the B.P. 1914, Gregory Powder was required to contain 66 per cent. oxide of magnesia and up to 1932 the presence of the carbonate was therefore regarded as an offence—generally the result of undue exposure to the air.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Fertilisers.—Five informal samples were submitted for analysis. Of these, one sample of Superphosphate of Lime, No. 10, contained only 12.9 per cent. soluble phosphoric acid instead of the 13.7 per cent. declared.

Feeding Stuffs.—Twenty-one informal samples were submitted. Of these 1 sample of Sharps, No. 5, contained 8.5 per cent. fibre

instead of 6.5 per cent. declared (30.8 per cent. excess), and 1 sample of Dairy rations, No. 12, contained only 19.3 per cent. albuminoids instead of 21.8 per cent. declared (11.5 per cent. deficiency). The remaining samples conformed to warranty.

OTHER ANALYSES.

Rag Flocks.—All the samples submitted (9) were satisfactory, this being the seventh year in succession that this has been so. The average chlorine content was 14 parts per 100,000 (maximum allowed—30 parts per 100,000).

Public Health Department (Special Enquiries) (5).—Two drinking waters, as well as samples of bread, flour, and vegetable fat for ice cream manufacture were analysed. The drinking waters were from supplies other than the Corporation Waterworks.

The bread and flour were submitted in connection with flour No. 279C (*vide supra*), and whilst the bread was of a satisfactory composition, the flour was found to contain 69.5 per cent. bicarbonate of soda.

Waterworks Committee (15).—The City Water monthly analyses, taken over in July, 1928, have been continued, with entirely satisfactory results, the total number of analyses carried out by this Laboratory up to the end of 1937 being 114.

In addition 2 other water supplies were analysed, as well as a green filter bed deposit, which was of interest since it was one of the simplest forms of vegetable matter capable of existence.

Watch Committee (6).—(1) Two drugs were examined in connection with a suspected drug addict, these consisting of luminal (a barbituric acid derivative) and of a Thyroid gland extract respectively.

(2) *Rex v. McCartney.* Two samples of Blue Eyeshadow Cosmetic and one sample of Liquid Brilliantine were examined in connection with a stolen property charge, and evidence was given both at the Police Court proceedings and at the Quarter Sessions. The cosmetic was found to consist of a mixture of ultramarine, aluminium powder and grease. The accused was acquitted.

Rex v. Mumford. The stomach contents of a boy of 5 years were examined for the presence of luminal with negative results. This was in connection with a murder charge preferred against the boy's mother, who was found guilty, but subsequently reprieved.

Cleansing Committee.—Samples (total 2) of gutter contents and roof dust were analysed.

Supplies Committee.—Analyses (total 20) were made of 6 solid soaps, 3 liquid toilet soaps, 3 scouring powders, 1 liquid metal polish, 1 turpentine, 1 turpentine substitute, 2 yeasts, 2 tobaccos, and 1 malt vinegar.

Of these, the first two of the liquid toilet soaps failed to conform to specification, but the third, representing a replacement of the unsatisfactory stock, came up to requirement.

Parks and Cemeteries Committee.—Two samples of turpentine and 2 samples of white lead paint were analysed.

One of the turpentine samples consisted of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and white spirit ; the other was genuine.

In each paint the volatile thinner was chiefly white spirit, and the pigment contained a preponderating proportion of barytes over white lead.

St. James's Hospital.—Seven samples of urine and two sets of faeces, representing six different cases, were examined for lead. In two of these cases the amounts of lead found confirmed the clinical symptoms that the patients in question were suffering from lead poisoning.

Health Clinic.—One sample of enamel powder was analysed with special reference to silica content.

Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.—The monthly analyses (58) of the rain water and soot collected at the five stations in the city have been continued, as have also the daily sunlight tests (1,804) and monthly estimations of the atmospheric sulphur dioxide (23).

The figures obtained are included in the section devoted to Smoke Abatement in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

In conclusion, I wish to express to my Assistant and Deputy, Mr. A. Houlbrooke, M.Sc., F.I.C., and to the other members of my staff my sincere thanks for their loyal co-operation in the varied work of the Department during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SAMPLES SUBMITTED
TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1937.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Almonds (Ground) ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
A rowroot ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Baking Powder ..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
*Beer ..	28	..	28	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Black Beer ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Brandy essence ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Butter ..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
Castor Oil ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Cheese ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Chemical food ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolate roll ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Citrate of Magnesia ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Coffee (French) ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Coffee and Chickory extract ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Condensed milk ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Cookeen ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Corn flour ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Cream ..	23	1	24	..	..	..	..
*Curds ..	2	1	3	2	1	3	100·0
*Custard powder ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Desiccated coconut ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Dried apricots ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dried milk ..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
Dripping ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epsom salts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Flour ..	3	1	4	..	1	1	25·0
Flour (self-raising) ..	2	1	3	..	1	1	33·3
Fruit Juices :—							
*Grape juice ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	100·0
*Grapefruit juice ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Orange juice ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Tomato juice ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glycerine ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gravy salt ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gregory powder ..	2	1	3	1	1	2	66·7
Ground Ginger ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Health salts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Ice cream ..	..	49	49	..	..	..	..
Ice cream powder ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1 6	65	261	6	5	11	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. SAMPLES SUBMITTED
TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1937—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	196	65	261	6	5	11	..
*Jelly	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Jelly crystals	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lard	15	..	15	..	..	..	..
Lard compound	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lemon cheese	2	1	3	1	1	2	66.7
Lemon crystals	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon fizz	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Margarine	13	..	13	..	..	..	..
*Meat paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Milk	1,678	67	1,745	91	13	104	6.0
*Milk (skimmed)	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
*Milk crush	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk pudding mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*M'nce Meat	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Mint	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Mixed fruit	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Paraffin (Liquid)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Pearl barley	12	1	13	..	..	..	..
Peas	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pepper	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
*Potted meat	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
*Raisin wine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Raspberry syrup	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rice	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Rum	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Rum essence .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sage	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausages	45	..	45	2	..	2	4.4
Shredded suet	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Stomach powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sugar	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
*Sultanas	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Stuffing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Tapioca	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tea	18	..	18	..	..	..	..
*Temperance beverages	19	..	19	..	..	..	..
Thyme	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Tripe	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar	12	..	12	3	..	3	25.0
*Malt Vinegar	11	..	11	1	..	1	9.1
*Table Vinegar	3	..	3	2	..	2	66.7
Whiskey	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Zinc ointment	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,151	135	2,286	106	19	125	5.5

* Tested for preservative.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1937 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.		Fines. £ s. d.	Remarks.
22C	Milk	3·8% of added water ..	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £2 8s. 6d. costs; producer.
27C	} Milk	6·0% of added water ..	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £3 4s. od. costs; producer.
28C		8·5% of added water ..	..	..
45L	Milk	27·0% deficient in fat ..	2	0 0	Ordered to pay £1 1s. od. costs; retailer.
52L	} Milk	7·9% of added water ..	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs; retailer.
55L		11·7% of added water ..	..	..
63L	Milk	11·3% of added water ..	2	0 0	Ordered to pay £2 16s. od. costs; producer.
64L	Milk	5·3% of added water ..	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 4/- costs; producer.
200L	Gregory Powder	68·8% deficient in magnesium carbonate	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act, with costs remitted; retailer.
311C	} Milk	3·8% of added water ..	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1 9s. od. costs; producer.
314C		3·8% of added water ..	..	..
315C		2·3% of added water ..	..	..
384C	Milk	4·3% of added water ..	..	..	Both defendants discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 5/- costs each; retailers.
484C	Milk	20·0% deficient in fat ..	..	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £5 2s. od. costs; producer.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1937 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS
(ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Fines. £ s. d.	Remarks.
448C	Milk	34.0% deficient in fat ..	..	Case dismissed ; producer.
531L	Milk	5.9% of added water ..	..	Case dismissed ; producer.
588L	Milk	6.0% of added water	..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £6 10s. od. costs ; producer.
590L	Milk	6.6% of added water		
591L	Milk	5.3% of added water		
598L	Milk	5.7% of added water		
599L	Milk	7.7% of added water		
600L	Milk	7.6% of added water		
601L	Milk	7.7% of added water		
602L	Milk	5.5% of added water		
658C	Milk	13.0% deficient in fat ..	1 0 0	Ordered to pay £1 16s. od. costs ; producer.
659C	Milk	24.0% deficient in fat ..	1 0 0	do.
821C	Grape Juice	Contain one quarter of a grain of arsenic per gallon	..	Case dismissed ; manufacturers
851C	Table Vinegar	An artificial product obtained by colouring diluted acetic acid ; 17.0% deficient in acetic acid.	5 0	Ordered to pay 14/6 costs ; retailer.
852C	Vinegar	23.0% deficient in acetic acid	2 6	Ordered to pay 10/6 costs ; retailer
917C	Grape Juice	Contained one fortieth of a grain of arsenic per gallon	..	No evidence offered at hearing of case owing to special circumstances.
921C	Table Vinegar	An artificial product obtained by colouring diluted acetic acid	1 0 0	Ordered to pay 14/6 costs ; retailer
1076L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	5 0 0	Two defendants fined £2 10s. od. each and ordered to pay £3 15s. 3d. costs each ; producers
1077L	Milk	3.4% of added water ..	..	Case dismissed ; producers
1079L	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	..	do.

Sanitary Circumstances.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY

ERNEST STANDISH, M.R.San.I., *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Rivers and Streams.—Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Health Department and the West Riding Rivers Board, which administers the powers conferred by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876 in respect of the Leeds area. During the year the abatement of pollution was secured on four occasions.

Water.—Mr. H. Shortreed, the Waterworks Manager, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars regarding the water supply of the city during 1937.

The year 1937 was one in which precipitation was again above the average, the rainfall being 35·60 inches as compared with an average of 33·41 inches for the past 60 years.

The smallest quantity of water in the reservoirs during the year was on the 23rd November, when they held a supply equal to 87 days.

During the year 64,746 yards of new distribution mains, 3 inches to 9 inches in diameter, were laid.

The total daily consumption for the year ended 31st December, 1937, was 18·69 million gallons, as compared with 17·94 million gallons in the previous year (exclusive of Compensation water) the domestic consumption in the city and the area of direct supply being 24·78 gallons per head per day, including waste.

The monthly analyses (chemical and bacteriological) indicate a high standard of purity, for, in addition to the slow Sand Filtration, the water is afterwards chlorinated before it enters the covered service reservoirs and mains of the distribution system. Prior to this treatment, hydrated lime is added in order to prevent any tendency to plumbo-solvency.

In this connection it is interesting to note that during the year 3 houses unprovided with a proper water supply were supplied with town's water.

Sewage Disposal.—I have to thank Mr. E. H. Howatson, the Sewerage Engineer, for the following information.

During the year under review no further alterations or extensions have been carried out at the city sewage disposal works.

The works, both at Rodley and Thorpe Stapleton, continue to function satisfactorily, and a good degree of purification is obtained.

No alteration has been made in the established method of treatment. Experience has now demonstrated that this method is the most satisfactory for dealing with the sewage of the city.

Drainage and Sewerage.—One hundred and thirty-three yards of additional branch sewers were constructed during the year. This enabled 2 privies to be converted, 1 cesspool to be abolished and the drainage of one house to be connected to the sewer. Thanks are due to officials of the City Engineer's Department for their willing co-operation and courteous consideration of all requests made to them.

Public Health Act, 1936.—This Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1937, and while primarily a consolidating measure, it does contain certain new powers. Commenting very briefly on these new provisions, one might refer to the sections dealing with what were formerly combined drains but are now described as "public sewers." The old problem of "drain and sewer," concerning which there has been so much litigation in the past, is now less ambiguous and the position of sanitary authorities more clearly defined. Moreover, under the new powers the desired effect can be secured in less time. The procedure relative to the conversion of privies, pail closets and the like on a "fifty-fifty" basis, whatever the circumstances, is more logical. Another advance is the introduction of a definition of "workplace" whereby certain insanitary conditions in offices can be dealt with as "statutory nuisances," the obvious corollary being that the routine inspection of offices is now a duty imposed upon local authorities.

Closet Accommodation.—The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows:—privies 177; pail-closets 156; trough-closets 153; and cistern water closets approximately 147,220. There were also 349 cesspools.

TABLE SHEWING NUMBERS OF TROUGH CLOSETS, PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS IN THE CITY DURING THE LAST THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

Year.	Trough Closets.	Privies.	Pail Closets.
1905	10,507	1,669	231
1906	10,461	1,193	229
1907	10,424	963	228
1908	10,410	875	202
1909	10,120	851	198
1910	10,047	821	165
1911	9,963	785	164
*1912	9,934	1,284	221
1913	9,790	1,269	217
1914	9,760	1,211	207
1915	9,738	1,047	188
1916	9,725	1,026	185
1917	9,723	1,023	169
1918	9,693	1,022	166
1919	9,655	1,014	166
†1920	9,594	1,051	155
1921	9,521	900	128
1922	9,324	651	111
1923	9,256	558	102
1924	8,781	472	101
1925	8,222	332	94
‡1926	7,685	332	219
1927	6,447	294	197
§1928	4,440	435	267
1929	3,647	360	256
1930	2,772	322	230
1931	|| 1,589	300	227
1932	1,158	248	205
1933	1,063	228	185
1934	1,030	215	181
1935	626	208	179
1936	270	198	159
1937	153	177	156

*Roundhay, Seacroft, Shadwell and Crossgates were added to the city in this year. In this area there were 502 privies and 61 pail closets.

†Middleton was absorbed in this year. In this area there were 148 privies.

‡Portion of Adel was added to the city in this year. In this area there were 65 privies and 136 pail closets.

§Eccup, Alwoodley, Templenewsam and Austhorpe were added to the city in this year. In these areas there were 192 privies and 106 pail closets

||This is a corrected figure obtained as a result of a recent census.

Twenty-one privies and 3 pail closets were replaced by modern water-closets, and four cesspools were abolished during the year.

The existing privies and pail-closets are mostly in rural districts where no sewer is at present available. The conversion into water-closets of the 24 conveniences mentioned was the result of town planning schemes making the necessary sewers available in the areas concerned.

Public Cleansing.—I am indebted to Mr. S. Thornley, the Director of Public Cleansing, for the following information. Household refuse, collected by the Cleansing Department during 1937, amounted to 164,228 tons, of which 104,893 tons were dealt with at the destructors and 59,335 tons were disposed of at controlled tips and for agricultural purposes.

The mechanisation of the system has continued during the year and is effecting a notable and much appreciated improvement in the collection and transport of refuse. The benefit of the change over from horse to motor transport is bound to be reflected in the improved health of the community.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 365 ashpits were abolished, of which 14 were of the sunken type. On December 31st, 1937, there still remained in the city 263 sunken ashpits and 3,234 ashpits of other types. Of these, approximately 174 and 762 respectively, will disappear in consequence of slum clearance proposals, and the remainder will be dealt with as part of the Health Committee's scheme of ashpit conversions.

Since the commencement of the scheme, the total number of ashpits dealt with to December 31st, 1937, was 1,466, and dustbins provided 4,801, at a total cost to the Corporation of £3,237 os. 7d. The average cost per conversion was £2 4s. 2d. From the large number of applications still being received it is evident that the scheme has the support of the property owners.

In response to representations from the Department 3,477 metal dustbins were provided to replace bins which were worn out or missing. Of this number 83 were supplied in default.

Particular attention is being paid by the sanitary inspectors to the misuse of dustbins, and in this connection occupiers are reminded from time to time of their duty to see that the receptacles provided are used in the proper manner.

Public Conveniences.—The need still exists for additional public conveniences in various parts of the city as well as for the reconstruction of many of those now existing.

The reconstruction of the convenience adjoining the public library at the top end of Woodhouse Moor, and those in Camp Road,

Gelderd Road (Cattle Market) and Kirkstall Road are now completed. With regard to the new sites at the Hyde Park end of Woodhouse Moor, and Town Street, Stanningley, and the reconstruction of conveniences at Roundhay Road, Balm Road, Stanley Road and Dewsbury Road, tenders have been accepted and an application has been made to the Ministry of Health for a loan.

So far we have not been successful in obtaining suitable sites near the "Oak Inn," Headingley, and in Harrogate Road (near the end of Stainbeck Lane). Progress has been made in obtaining new sites for conveniences in Stonegate Road (near Meanwood Tram Terminus) and at the corner of Easterly Road (near Harehills Lane), and we are hopeful of securing a site at the Cross Gates Tram Terminus.

Flushing.—The flushing services continued as previously. The work has been carried out efficiently and during the past year 8,582 flushing operations were effected in connection with public conveniences, and 141 flushings at private properties. The income derived from private flushings was £68 12s. 11d.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1935.—There were no applications for certificates during the year. Since the introduction of the above Acts in 1920, up to the end of 1937, 1,454 applications for certificates have been received and 1,374 certificates and 40 reports issued by the Department.

Section 9, Housing Act, 1936.—Repair work under this Act was again unfortunately interrupted, when it became necessary to make a further survey of some 30,000 additional houses. This survey commenced in December, 1936, and continued well into April, 1937. Further, a continuous demand was made by the Housing Department on the services and time of the sanitary inspectors to deal with applications from owners of property requesting "permitted numbers" of occupants for several thousand houses in the city. This work is still going on, with the consequent disturbance of the routine of the Department. The number of visits made by sanitary inspectors on account of measurements and special enquiries in connection with the overcrowding sections of the Act was 26,508.

During the year 11 houses were dealt with under Section 9 of the Act. In 10 out of the 11 the necessary repairs were executed and the houses rendered fit for human habitation.

Repairs of a more general character to properties have been continuously carried out in the city and in this connection a total of 14,595 nuisances and housing defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1936.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1927, Section 95.—During the year no cases were dealt with under these powers. It is interesting to note that 8 cases were dealt with and removed voluntarily, without application to the Court.

Offensive Trades.—Below is a table showing the nature and number of scheduled offensive trades which were being carried on in the city at the end of the year :—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Nature of Trade.	Number of each Trade.
Bone Boiler	5
Fellmonger	2
Fat Melter	11
Glue Maker	2
Gut Scraper	5
Leather Dresser	23
Rag and Bone Dealer	33
Size Maker	4
Soap Boiler	5
Tanner	16
Tripe Boiler	11
Fish Frier	528
Total	645

During the year 1,449 visits of inspection were made to premises in which offensive trades were carried on or in respect of which applications had been received for permission to establish such trades.

Fish Frying.—During the year 9 applications were received for permission to establish the offensive trade of a fish frier, of which 2 were rejected.

The internal renovation of existing fish shops, excluding those in scheduled areas, has now reached completion, and a very much improved standard of cleanliness and hygiene obtains.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1937.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1. } Houses and premises { Infectious disease ...	1,787	1,650	3,437
2. } completely examined { Alleged nuisances ..	39	72	111
3. } on account of { House-to-house work ..	19	8	27
4. } Houses and premises { Occupants	100	79	179
5. } examined only { Alleged nuisances ..	2,624	4,842	7,466
6. } as to { Drainage	178	134	312
7. Number of houses wholly or partly examined	4,747	6,785	11,532
8. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found	2,718	5,035	7,753
NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
9. Houses dirty	67	35	102
10. Overcrowded houses	27	36	63
11. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. ..	1,685	1,635	3,320
12. Defective drains	459	215	674
13. Houses without proper drains .. ..	..	11	11
14. „ without proper water supply	3	2	5
15. Privies	28	10	38
16. Additional closets required	6	7	13
17. Pail closets	594	512	1,106
18. Defective or unsuitable trough or water closets	27	2	29
19. Ashpits { (a) Sunken	82	97	179
20. Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	2,295	2,214	4,509
21. Dirty closets	74	45	119
22. Defective or dirty yard surfaces	155	39	194
23. Stopped drains	865	538	1,403
24. Other nuisances	2,461	1,651	4,112
25. Other housing defects .. ..	..	64	64
26. Number of houses affected by above nuisances	7,939	6,800	14,739
27. Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cess-pools	226	48	274
28. Pollutions of river or streams	3	1	4
29. Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	38	13	51
30. Offensive urinals	1	2	3
31. Total nuisances and housing defects found ..	9,096	7,177	16,273
32. Complaints unfounded	215	93	308
33. Additional { Infectious disease	533	217	750
34. } visits paid { Non-abated Nuisances	5,737	6,372	12,109
35. } to houses { Inspection of work in progress ..	1,531	561	2,092
36. } for { Other causes	4,340	1,069	5,418
37. Visits on account of special enquiries ..	13,312	13,196	26,508
38. * Visits to offensive trades	687	762	1,449
39. Visits to bakehouses	1,061	769	1,830
40. Visits to rat-infested premises	758	663	1,421
41. Appointments	602	204	806
DRAIN TESTING.			
42. } Number { House-to-house inspection ..	50	15	65
43. } of tests { Nuisance complaints	182	112	294
44. } applied to { Requests	64	24	88
45. } drains on { Infectious disease	1,613	1,548	3,161
46. } account of { Work in progress	336	139	475

* In addition to the above, 78 visits were paid by the Workshops Inspectors to Offensive Trades.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS—1937—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
47. Number of informal notices served	3,823	2,651	6,474
48. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	909	385	1,294
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
49. Metal ashbins provided	1,690	1,787	3,477
50. Houses cleansed.. .. .	47	19	66
51. Overcrowded houses dealt with	2	12	14
52. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. repaired	1,597	1,680	3,277
53. Disconnection of house drains	49	22	71
54. Other drainage works	375	155	530
55. Houses provided with proper drains ..	9	4	13
56. Houses supplied with town's water ..	2	1	3
57. Privies abolished or converted into water closets	13	8	21
58. Water closets erected { (a) Outside .. ..	..	..	..
(b) Inside	2	..	2
59. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets .. .. .	..	3	3
60. Trough closets converted into water closets ..	55	4	59
61. Trough and water closets repaired	467	514	981
62. Ashpits abolished { (a) Sunken	5	4	9
(b) Other than sunken ..	83	121	204
63. Houses provided with suitable ashes accom- modation	1,925	2,171	4,096
64. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	42	61	103
65. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	108	45	153
66. Stopped drains cleared.. .. .	833	478	1,311
67. Other nuisances remedied	1,874	1,546	3,420
68. Other housing defects remedied	1	31	32
69. Total houses for which above work done ..	6,837	6,359	13,196
70. Offensive accumulations removed	151	27	178
71. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided	4	1	5
72. Manure pits repaired .. .. .	..	..	..
73. Pollutions of river or streams abated ..	3	1	4
74. Animals improperly kept removed	26	9	35
75. Offensive urinals dealt with .. .. .	..	1	1
76. Cesspools filled up	4	..	4
77. Public or private wells abolished .. ..	..	..	..
78. Total nuisances and housing defects abated	7,677	6,918	14,595
79. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	7,003	6,423	13,426
80. Abated in response to statutory notices ..	674	495	1,169
HOUSING ACT, 1936 SECTION 9.			
81. Number of houses where defects found ..	..	11	11
82. Number of houses where defects remedied..	..	10	10
83. Defects remedied { (a) Prelim. Notices or Volun	..	10	10
84. in response to { (b) Statutory Notices ..	..	..	..
85. Number of informal notices served .. ..	..	..	..
86. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	..	..	..

District Sanitary Inspection.—As observed in an earlier paragraph routine sanitary inspection was seriously interfered with during the year by the overcrowding survey. This is reflected in the figures of work done given in the tables on pages 230 and 231.

The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of nuisances was 6,474 and the number of statutory notices 1,294. Of the latter, 1,169 have been effective and 125 were outstanding at the end of the year.

In connection with common lodging-houses, houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., there were served during the year 274 preliminary and 157 statutory notices.

In addition, 231 preliminary and 25 statutory notices were served in connection with factories, workshops and workplaces.

It will again be seen that the inspection of houses and premises in connection with 3,437 notified cases of infectious diseases and the 750 additional visits made chiefly in connection with cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever made heavy demands on the inspectors' time.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—Seven student sanitary inspectors received training in the department during the year.

In connection with the scheme for training sanitary inspectors, instituted in 1933, one student probationer completed his second year of training and was successful in obtaining the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute at the end of his first year's training. Two first year students were appointed under the scheme during the year.

Common Lodging-Houses.—Strict supervision of the 17 common lodging-houses in the city has been maintained, and it can be safely claimed that the standard of cleanliness in these is high.

During the year it was not found necessary to take legal proceedings against any keeper of a common lodging-house.

At the end of the year there was available in the city the following accommodation in registered premises :—

For men 14 houses with 987 beds.

Included in the above are three registered lodging-houses for men, controlled by the Salvation Army and by the Church Army, with a total of 376 beds.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Number registered—			
Men's 14 Beds available 987 .. ..	..	..
Routine visits to all common lodging-houses..		347	
Visits as to drain tests and abatements ..		8	
Visits to smallpox contacts .. .. .	..	..
Visits for infectious disease .. .. .	..	I	
Preliminary notices served .. .. .	..	II	
Statutory notices served .. .. .	..	..
Nuisances found and abated :—			
Dirty closets	FOUND.	ABATED.	
Dirty rooms .. .. .	..	..
Dirty bedding	14	14	
Defective or stopped drains	II	II	
Defective roofs or eaves spouts	2	2	
Other nuisances	5	5	
	28	28	
Total	60	60	

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

Re-registered during 1937, let as furnished rooms	HOUSES.	ROOMS.
On register at end of 1937	82	600
Houses-let-in-lodgings visited though not registered	82	600
Drains tested 34, in 11 houses	67	438
Drains re-tested —		
Visits for inspection of nuisance abatement and requirements of byelaws.. 286		
Visits for other causes 486		
„ infectious disease (13 cases) 13		
„ additional inspection 171		
Preliminary notices served	207	
Statutory notices served	76	
Nuisances—	FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty or bad bedding	8	8
Dirty rooms	54	54
Overcrowding	20	15
Dirty closets	5	5
Other nuisances	288	222
Structural defects	160	154

In the year under review the beds in the 14 men's lodging-houses were occupied on 279,476 occasions, the average number of beds vacant nightly being 219. The women's lodging-house at 9, Railway Street was closed on August 14th, 1937. Common lodging-houses for men demolished under slum clearance schemes during the year were 22, Castle Street, and 20, Saxton Lane, thus reducing the number of beds by 71.

As many of the common lodging-houses stand in areas included in the Corporation's programme of slum clearance, it may be anticipated that there will be a considerable reduction in the present total within the next few years. Already in consequence of slum clearance 13 houses (men) and 4 houses (women) no longer exist. To compensate for this loss the Housing Committee is building a hostel with accommodation for both sexes in Beeston Road. This hostel is now nearing completion and will be opened before the end of the year.

During the year seven changes of deputy keeper have taken place.

The table on page 233 sets forth the work carried out in respect of common lodging-houses during 1937.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The control of this type of house continues to be a difficult problem and frequent inspections are necessary. The number of statutory notices served for breaches of the byelaws was 60 and of these 52 were complied with. In addition, 16 statutory notices were served for nuisances, etc., under the Public Health Act, all of which were complied with.

At the end of the year 82 houses with 600 rooms were on the register. Owing to the amended provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, with respect to houses-let-in-lodgings, these 82 houses had to be re-registered in accordance with the Act.

During the year 37 houses were found on inspection to come within the control of the byelaws. Of these 29 have been closed or are now occupied by one family, and the remaining 8 houses are being dealt with.

There have also been visited 67 houses, with 438 rooms, occupied by persons other than the working classes.

Details of the work in connection with houses-let-in-lodgings will be found in the table on page 233.

University Lodgings.—As in previous years the usual procedure has been followed and the lodgings on the register of approved premises for the use of University students were duly inspected and the results reported to the University Authorities. In this connection the following details are given :—

	HOUSES.	ROOMS.
New lodgings inspected during 1937 ..	48	138
Drains tested—143 drains in 48 houses		
Total number of visits to the above houses—63.		

Details of the sanitary defects found and rectified are included in the table under houses-let-in-lodgings.

Residential Flats.—The special inspector concerned paid 23 visits to 23 houses containing 86 flats.

It might be added that in connection with the overcrowding survey and up to the end of December, 1937, there were measured 33 houses with 125 combined rooms and 68 other rooms, also 194 residential flats and 29 tenement houses. Measurement of 213 rooms was also carried out at 25 houses not of the working class type.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping-rooms.—During the year 6 underground sleeping-rooms were found. Alternative accommodation was found in 5 cases and the remaining case is being dealt with.

The 9 cellar dwellings in Bath Street have been demolished in a slum clearance scheme.

Below are particulars of visits, nuisances found and abated, and notices issued.

Visits to cellar dwellings	9	
Visits to underground sleeping-rooms ..	..
Visits on account of nuisance abatement ..	12	
Visits for other causes .. ..	..
Preliminary notices served	5	
Statutory notices served .. ..	..
Nuisances :—	FOUND.	ABATED.
Underground sleeping-rooms	6	5
Other nuisances .. ..	..	..

Tents and Vans.—During the year 18 additional camping grounds were found, bringing the total to 22. Of these camping-grounds, 16 have been closed and 16 tents and vans removed. There still remained at the year end 6 camping-grounds with 14 caravans. With the exception of Brewery Yard, the other sites contain only one or two vans.

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

The following table gives details of the several inspections made :—

Visits to vans (221 vans)	574
Visits to tents	29
Visits on account of infectious disease ..	..
Visits to camping grounds	105
Visits on account of nuisances	48
Camping grounds closed	13
Statutory notices served .. .. .	..
Nuisances :—	
Dirty camping grounds	FOUND. 12 ABATED. 12
Dirty vans and tents .. .. .	.. ..
Overcrowded vans	4 4
Camping places without sanitary accom- modation	7 7
Tents and vans not habitable	2 2
Other nuisances	24 24

Canal Boats.—The work in connection with the registration and inspection of canal boats has been carried on as in past years.

No legal proceedings were instituted under the Canal Boats Act, 1877, or under the Canal Boats Amendment Regulations, 1925, there being no serious contraventions.

CANAL BOATS.

Registered during the year 1937	4
Re-registered and Transferred to fresh owners ..	3
Re-registered owing to structural alterations ..	..
Struck off register (on revising register) .. ..	..
Remaining on register at end of year	117
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks	275
Complete inspections of boats	210
Cases of infectious disease .. .. .	..
Cases of overcrowding .. .. .	..
Dirty cabins	1
Absence of registration certificate	4
Boats not marked with registered number	4
„ not provided with water cask	1
„ requiring painting or repairing	1
„ found to be not registered .. .. .	..
Number of children of school age found on registered boats—Nil.	

Sanitation of Schools.—A separate report is issued by the School Medical Officer, and this includes particulars relating to the sanitary circumstances of the Leeds schools.

Rat Suppression.—As in past years, the annual Rat Week was held in November when an effort was made to educate the public concerning the damage to health and property occasioned by rats. In addition, a rat film was shown in two cinemas, and thanks to the valuable support given by the Press a good deal of interest was created. The co-operation of the City Engineer's Department, Cleansing Department, Markets Department and Sewerage Department was enlisted and special measures were taken against sewer rats. Tips and refuse dumps received special attention.

I wish to thank Mr. Hague, the Markets Superintendent, for his very active and continuous support in the suppression of rats in the Central Market, which has resulted in the slaughter of large numbers of rats and the successful clearance of the Market premises.

The number of complaints received was 775. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are as follows :—

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	775
Premises inspected	..	..	..	..	1,018
Premises cleared	..	..	..	..	513
Rats caught or found poisoned	..	..	..	..	4,012
Visits for purposes of observation of work in progress	..	..	..	..	1,010
Visits for other purposes—interviews with owners of infested premises and the like					385
Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	136
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	125

Pig Keeping.—Constant supervision has not been possible during the year, owing to the inspectors being occupied with the overcrowding survey. No legal action had to be taken to ensure compliance with the byelaws.

Buslingthorpe Piggeries.—A representation was made to the Housing Director in December, 1937, with respect to the serious nuisances existing at these piggeries where 365 pigs were housed on undrained allotments. The estate is the property of the Leeds Corporation, and after consideration by the several Committees

concerned, it was decided to terminate the tenancy of all the pig-keepers and clear away the pig-styes.

Vacation of the land by the tenants is in progress.

Clark Lane Piggeries and Allotments.—A report has been made and presented to the Health Committee on the very unsatisfactory conditions existing on this estate. The matter is under consideration.

Tatters Market.—Constant supervision has been maintained throughout the year to safeguard the public in purchasing vermin-infested articles. It is interesting to note that a new site has been enclosed near to the old site, resulting in a great improvement.

Plans.—The system whereby those plans submitted to the Building Surveyor which deal with schemes involving sanitary works, offensive trades, and houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., are reviewed by this Department before being finally approved by the Corporation, was continued during 1937. The total number of plans examined and commented upon was 350.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—A complete summary of the work done during the year under the above Act appears on pages 239 and 240.

OTHER VISITS PAID BY MALE WORKSHOPS INSPECTORS.

			Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.
Non-abatements	..	..	194	196	14
Drain Inspection	..	..	32	33	2
Drains tested	..	..	35	10	8
Disease enquiries	..	..	213	16	53
River pollution	..	..	2	..	..
Complaints	..	..	93	26	9
Measurement of workrooms	..	..	..	39	..
Other causes	..	..	202	103	24
TOTAL	..	..	771	423	110

Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Department and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.) ..	543	119	..
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.) ..	1,761	140	..
Workplaces	1,154	35	..
Total	3,458†	294	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	87	88	..	..
Want of ventilation	9	9	..	..
Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	4	2	..	..
Other nuisances	355	352	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation. { insufficient ..	25	20	..	..
{ unsuitable or defective ..	105	95	..	..
Sec. 22 in force. { not separate for sexes ..	3	2	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	1	1	..	..
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	46	42	..	..
Other offences .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	635	611	..	..

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† Exclusive of 1,830 visits to 592 bakehouses by ward inspectors, see page 230.

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

		Number of		
		Lists.	Outworkers.	
			C.	W.
Homework :—				
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 107) :—</i>				
Lists received twice in the year	..	380	565	720
„ once in the year	..	13	18	22
Addresses of } received from other Authorities		..	105	
outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities		..	..
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		..	390	
Prosecutions..		..	..
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		..	681	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>				
Instances	..	..	6	
Notices	..	..	6	
Prosecutions..	..	..	..
<i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>				
Instances	..	..	12	
Orders made (S. 110)	..	..	12	
Prosecutions (SS. 109, 110)	..	..	..
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]				
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of year :—				
Ordinary (138 trades)	..	..	959	
Domestic (4 trades)	..	..	31	
Bakehouses on register as workshops	..	..	292	
Do. domestic	..	..	300	
Total number of workshops on Register		..	1,582	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)		..	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)		{	Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Other			Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	
			49	
			41	
			..	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—				
Certificates granted during the year		..	..
In use at the end of 1937		..	24	

† 2 Diphtheria, 10 Scarlet Fever.

The above table is that required by the Home Office and represents work done by the male workshops inspectors and by the women inspectors.

Work of Women Inspectors.—During the year the two women inspectors carried out their various duties, comprising visiting of outworkers, investigation of outbreaks of infectious diseases in factories and workshops, the routine inspection of shops, workshops and certain restaurants, and the investigation of complaints received from the factory inspectors or other sources relating to sanitary defects affecting the health of female workers. The following is a summary of the year's work :—

Infectious Diseases.—The following visits were made :—

To factories (203 cases)	..	..	..	244
To workshops (3 cases)	..	..	..	3
To workplaces, including restaurants	..	..		71
To absent employees	..	..	..	3
Special visits	..	..	..	45

Factories and Workshops.—Part of the work done by the women inspectors under this heading appears on pages 239 and 240.

In addition to that appearing in the table the following visits were paid :—

Outworkers' homes	..	..	..	..	681
Outworkers, employers' premises	..	..			115
Factories	..	..	..	..	40
Workshops (routine and complaint)	..	..			617
Workplaces and restaurants	do.	..	..		831
Special visits	..	..	..	..	66
					<hr/> 2,350 <hr/>

Inspections of public sanitary conveniences					
for women	..	..	..	..	343

Nuisances found 97, abated 93

The work done in connection with the inspection of shops is included under the heading of Shop Act, 1934.

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83 and 84.—Power is given under this Act on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector to deal with articles and premises infested with vermin. In dealing with bug infested houses and furniture under the Slum Clearance Schemes, an inspection is made of all houses where re-housing of the slum tenant in a new house is proposed.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—				
(1) Found to be infested	..	..	..	365
* (2) Disinfested	..	..	..	834
(b) Other Houses :—				
(1) Found to be infested				
By Housing Department	..	..	..	17
† By Health Department	..	..	..	3,197
(2) Disinfested				
By Housing Department	..	..	..	21
By Owners or occupiers	..	..	..	455

*Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

†Majority are in Unhealthy Areas and are dealt with by demolition.

The disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the application of Hydrogen Cyanide, the work of disinfestation being undertaken by private contractors on behalf of the Corporation.

The methods employed in the disinfestation of other houses include (a) H.C.N. Fumigation where infestation is severe, (b) the use of "Bromar" blocks (Sulphur), and (c) "Zaldecide" spray in cases where infestation is slight. Where an infested house is to be demolished, all combustible material is burned on the site.

The furniture and effects of all persons becoming tenants of Council houses are removed by the Corporation in special steel

furniture containers, disinfested by Hydrogen Cyanide and thoroughly cleansed by aeration before being conveyed to the new house. Textile and similar articles are disinfested by steam.

The disinfestation of houses is undertaken by private contractors, the contractors, in the case of Council houses, being under the supervision of the Housing Department. The fumigation of furniture and effects of Council tenants is undertaken by the Health Department at its Fumigating Station.

Shops Act, 1934.—The total number of shops inspected during the year was 1,275. In 197 of these, conditions obtained which contravened the provisions of the Act. The number and nature of these contraventions were briefly as follows:—ventilation 19; sanitary conveniences 116; lighting 3; washing facilities 83; facilities for the taking of meals 1; temperature 14.

During the year there were served 223 informal and 96 statutory notices. Of these, 4 and 42 respectively were outstanding at the end of the year.

The work done during, and the position at the end of, the year is indicated in the following table:—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Shops supplied with suitable and sufficient:—	
Ventilation	11
Ventilation, sanitary conveniences and lighting ..	3
Temperature	10
Sanitary conveniences	73
Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities ..	6
Washing facilities	33
Washing facilities, facilities for the taking of meals, sanitary conveniences and temperature	1
Shops for which an exemption certificate has been granted in respect of sanitary conveniences and/or washing facilities	2
Shops at which requirements of notices have not yet been complied with	58
Shops at which the existing conditions were found to comply with all the requirements of the Act	1,078
TOTAL	1,275

During the inspection of shops there were observed some 213 defects remediable under the law relating to public health, and of these defects 192 were remedied. In this connection there were served 170 preliminary notices and 43 statutory notices. Appropriate action will be taken to deal with the defects outstanding at the end of the year.

In connection with this particular branch of the Department's activities, there were paid 747 visits for the purpose of securing the remedying of existing defects and 114 visits in respect of works in progress. Further, 143 appointments were kept with owners, agents and contractors.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 154.—It is an offence to distribute any article of food or drink to any person, or any article whatsoever to a person under the age of fourteen years, by any collector or dealer in rags, old clothes, or similar articles. In this connection two rag and bone dealers were proceeded against. One case was dismissed on payment of four shillings costs and in the other case a penalty of twenty shillings was imposed.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—During the year 6 persons contravening the byelaws in this connection have been warned and a sharp lookout is being exercised for offenders.

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies dealt with at the Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 363, comprising 327 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc., 17 admitted as a result of fatal street accidents, 15 from rivers, lakes, etc., and 4 unclaimed bodies. The number dealt with in the previous year was 367.

The total number of bodies that can be accommodated in the Mortuary is 8. The maximum number of bodies accommodated in any one day was 8—on 7 different days, and the minimum number none.

A new and enlarged public mortuary is urgently required. The existing accommodation is not only inadequate but it is also obsolete and unsatisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES.

WARD.	OVERGROUND.			UNDERGROUND.			Total visits to all.
	Em- ployees beyond family.	Work- shop bake- houses.	Domestic bake- houses.	Em- ployees beyond family.	Work- shop bake- houses.	Domestic bake- houses.	
Mill Hill and South	44	in 11	16	1	in 1	..	36
Westfield	32	.. 18	16	..	..	..	44
Blenheim	47	.. 10	9	5	.. 3	..	119
Central	143	.. 24	5	3	.. 2	..	68
Woodhouse	19	.. 8	19	2	.. 1	2	110
North	21	.. 10	4	2	.. 2	..	56
Far Headingley ..	12	.. 8	11	..	..	..	40
Hyde Park	17	.. 12	3	7	.. 5	..	41
Kirkstall	25	.. 14	9	2	.. 1	1	84
Burmantofts	31	.. 13	9	1	.. 1	..	31
Harehills	45	.. 23	16	..	..	..	106
Potternewton ..	15	.. 7	8	2	.. 1	1	52
Roundhay	39	.. 12	..	..	..	..	53
Cross Gates and Templenewsam ..	21	.. 13	2	..	..	..	266
Richmond Hill ..	10	.. 5	15	..	..	..	70
Osmondthorpe ..	11	.. 7	11	..	..	..	75
East Hunslet ..	14	.. 6	24	..	..	..	54
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	9	.. 5	3	..	..	2	42
West Hunslet ..	31	.. 14	14	..	..	1	39
Beeston	7	.. 6	11	..	..	..	38
Holbeck (South) ..	45	.. 6	7	..	..	..	79
Holbeck (North) ..	72	.. 7	22	..	..	..	77
Armley and New Wortley	11	.. 9	8	..	..	..	19
Upper Armley ..	25	.. 9	19	..	..	..	75
Bramley	20	.. 11	20	..	..	..	73
Farnley & Wortley	12	.. 7	12	..	..	..	83
Totals	778	in 275	293	25	in 17	7	1,830

These visits made by Ward Inspectors only. This work is included in the figures in the table on page 230.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The smoke nuisance still exists and shows little signs of abatement. That briefly is the disappointing result of years of effort to cleanse the air of Leeds. The responsibility for this failure rests more with the householder than the industrialist though both are to blame. It is useless to talk of a cleaner city with brighter skies, fewer fogs and better health if the people themselves refuse to co-operate in bringing to pass this desirable state of affairs. Smoke is entirely the product of man and if it is to be eliminated or even reduced it must be by man's deliberate choice. Nor should the choice occasion much difficulty for smokeless sources of heat and power are already to his hand. Gas, electricity and coke can be had at reasonable cost and if raw coal must be used it can be so burned as to cause little or no smoke. Why should a manufacturer resent being told that he must make less smoke seeing that the smaller his production of smoke the greater is his profit, or why should a householder refuse to substitute solid smokeless fuel for coal in his sitting-room hearth when he knows that he is thereby contributing to his own and his neighbour's health and comfort. This smoke problem is not insoluble. If only the public was as convinced of the need of clean air as it is of clean water and clean food and was willing to put itself to some trouble, and perhaps sacrifice to obtain what it wants, the problem could be solved in this generation. We are planning and building what practically amounts to a new city, why not make the new Leeds smokeless?

The table on page 249 shows the work of the smoke inspectors during the year. The average duration of black smoke per observation was 32·2 seconds as compared with 33·6 seconds for the previous year, and the number of chimneys found offending against the byelaw was 57 as against 52 for the previous year.

The ratio of offending chimneys to observations in 1937 was 1 to 122 which works out at a percentage of 0·8 as compared with 1 to 143 and a percentage of 0·7 for the previous year. For the previous five years the average ratio was 1 to 125 or a percentage of 0·8.

West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.—The Executive Committee held six meetings during the year, and the average attendance was sixteen.

Details of the work of the Committee will be found in the Annual Report, copies of which may be had from the Honorary Secretary at 12 Market Buildings, Leeds, 1.

The Annual Conference of the National Smoke Abatement Society was held in Leeds during the Autumn and was attended by delegates from all parts of Great Britain including members of the Regional Committee. The conference occupied two days and was marked by the high merit of the papers read and the discussions which followed. A short report of the activities of each of the five Regional Committees in England was submitted and the discussion which followed resolved itself into a comparison between the usefulness of the statutory as opposed to the non-statutory bodies. There was free exchange of opinions on this highly controversial subject, the protagonists on both sides defending their respective view points with warmth and determination. As might have been expected, no decision was arrived at.

Smoke Gauges.—The table on page 250 shows the monthly deposit of soot and ash in English tons per square mile for the years 1936 and 1937. Increases were recorded at York Road, Hunslet and Templenewsam and decreases at Headingley and Park Square. The station with the highest monthly average was Park Square (30.14) and that with the lowest Templenewsam (11.22). The table on page 252 gives the yearly records for the years 1926-1937.

Sunlight and Daylight Gauges.—The table on page 251 shows the amount of daylight registered at Headingley, Park Square, York Road, Hunslet and Middleton for the years 1936 and 1937. Decreases were recorded at all the stations with the exception of York Road which registered the same amount of daylight as in the previous year. The station showing the highest monthly average was Middleton (5.45) and that with the lowest Hunslet (4.06). The table also gives the results at Garforth which is outside the city, for the years 1936 and 1937. The monthly average at Garforth was 5.99.

Sulphur Pollution of the Atmosphere.—The following table gives the estimation of sulphur compounds in the atmosphere ascertained by the lead peroxide method at Headingley and Park Square for the years 1936 and 1937.

The analyses in connection with the smoke gauges, sunlight and daylight gauges, and sulphur pollution of the atmosphere have all been carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, City Analyst.

ESTIMATION OF ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR POLLUTION BY LEAD
PEROXIDE METHOD.

Weight of SO_3 calculated per 100 sq. cms. of exposed fabric in
milligrammes per day.

Period.	STATIONS.			
	Headingley.		Park Square.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
January	3.17	3.46	5.35	3.88
February	2.73	2.24	4.98	4.00
March	2.60	*	4.23	3.18
April	1.34	1.64	2.23	2.99
May	0.77	1.18	1.88	2.11
June	0.79	1.07	1.66	1.94
July	0.86	1.01	1.82	1.69
August	1.06	0.86	1.78	1.69
September	1.22	1.56	2.07	2.51
October	1.73	2.24	3.23	3.85
November	3.76	2.56	5.44	4.57
December	2.81	3.23	4.19	5.17
Monthly Average ..	1.90	1.91	3.24	3.13

* Accident in analysis—no result.

The work of the smoke inspectors is given in detail in the subjoined table :—

(1)	1936.	1937.
Furnaces inspected	1,940	1,924
Observations of chimneys	7,447	6,953
Number of minutes of black smoke during observations	4,164	3,735½
Average duration of black smoke per observation	33·6 secs.	32·2 secs.
Number of chimneys offending against the byelaw	52	57
Furnaces altered or reconstructed	49	67
Firms who have adopted smokeless fuel	16	4
Chimneys newly erected	9	7
Furnaces in connection with new chimneys	9	7
Notices served on owners and occupiers	52	57
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS, 1922-1937.

(2)

Year.	Observations of Chimneys.	No. of Chimneys found offending against the byelaw.	Percentage.
1922	3,853	275	7·1
1923	6,007	202	3·3
1924	6,773	113	1·7
1925	4,373	92	2·1
1926	4,114	63	1·5
1927	4,185	58	1·4
1928	3,492	38	1·1
1929	3,384	77	2·3
1930	4,670	80	1·7
1931	6,397	62	1·0
1932	7,066	57	0·8
1933	6,539	67	1·0
1934	7,105	55	0·8
1935	7,074	50	0·7
1936	7,447	52	0·7
1937	6,953	57	0·8

SOOT AND ASH GAUGES.
MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.
YEARS 1936 AND 1937.

Period.	STATIONS.									
	Headingley.		Park Square.		York Road.		Hunslet		Temple Newsam.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
January ..	13.15	14.00	36.95	41.00	25.22	32.82	21.88	22.01	11.19	11.32
February ..	12.37	12.98	30.55	*	21.26	29.93	22.56	25.03	8.16	11.09
March ..	12.95	11.02	31.06	31.16	22.90	28.87	28.05	24.80	9.05	8.95
April ..	7.75	11.17	42.45	32.38	26.93	26.31	20.50	27.24	6.50	11.58
May ..	11.45	11.60	23.89	32.59	25.73	26.49	25.68	26.43	11.24	13.67
June ..	12.42	14.89	28.92	31.06	24.09	26.31	28.43	26.13	12.39	12.70
July ..	10.88	11.50	34.49	34.01	26.43	22.72	20.47	21.83	*	12.39
August ..	12.42	9.87	25.29	27.67	24.78	32.30	22.70	17.54	17.57	*
September ..	9.08	8.95	21.47	23.56	19.35	26.52	20.55	29.04	9.10	12.93
October ..	8.80	13.74	33.02	24.40	33.28	27.42	28.42	33.45	11.22	12.42
November ..	13.82	7.24	36.82	25.27	25.20	22.03	21.72	25.82	11.83	7.75
December ..	11.86	8.97	36.49	28.43	26.72	23.63	29.17	22.39	9.95	8.59
Year ..	136.95	135.93	381.40	331.53 (11 months)	301.89	325.35	290.13	301.71	118.20 (11 months)	123.39 (11 months)
Monthly Average ..	11.41	11.33	31.78	30.14	25.16	27.11	24.18	25.14	10.75	11.22

* Bottle broken.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF DAYLIGHT FOR THE YEARS 1936 AND 1937.
(Value expressed as Milligrams of Iodine liberated by the action of daylight on a mixture of dilute Sulphuric Acid and Potassium Iodide Solution—Daily Average).

Period.	STATIONS.											
	Headingley.		Park Square.		York Road.		Hunslet.		Middleton.		Garforth.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
January ..	1·95	1·24	1·61	1·18	1·74	1·36	1·46	1·24	3·02	3·48	2·56	2·57
February ..	2·40	2·70	2·52	2·37	3·19	3·14	2·62	2·30	4·09	5·07	3·97	4·04
March ..	3·57	3·85	3·86	3·40	3·68	3·92	3·75	2·99	5·05	5·25	5·25	5·16
April ..	7·39	4·23	6·46	4·28	6·29	5·46	6·05	4·29	7·38	6·24	8·40	6·49
May ..	7·59	5·33	6·94	6·29	7·45	7·22	6·61	6·42	7·81	7·86	8·38	8·38
June ..	8·08	7·86	7·66	7·71	7·61	7·74	7·49	6·80	8·43	8·08	8·95	8·90
July ..	7·72	8·79	7·55	7·43	7·29	8·27	6·93	8·01	8·25	7·53	8·13	9·47
August ..	6·95	7·23	6·81	6·50	6·75	6·73	6·01	5·93	6·45	6·71	7·45	7·83
September ..	5·62	5·13	4·97	5·62	5·35	5·61	4·84	4·86	4·42	4·71	6·74	7·65
October ..	4·88	3·51	3·42	3·32	4·87	4·03	3·63	3·22	4·99	4·73	5·46	4·97
November ..	2·20	2·70	1·48	1·84	2·18	2·71	1·39	1·59	3·42	3·43	2·94	3·77
December ..	1·55	2·00	1·03	1·10	1·57	1·78	1·05	1·06	3·04	2·27	2·50	2·63
Monthly Average	4·99	4·55	4·53	4·25	4·83	4·83	4·32	4·06	5·53	5·45	5·89	5·99

SOOT DEPOSIT RECORDS, 1926-1937.
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM.

Year.	STATIONS.				
	Heading- ley.	Park Square.	York Road.	Hunslet.	Temple- newsam.
1926	98·02	307·7	*288·1	362·8	..
1927	*133·5	354·5	391·9	501·2	..
1928	141·9	349·5	319·2	304·3	‡61·2
1929	*108·4	321·0	302·6	305·4	†80·4
1930	123·9	344·3	299·5	290·5	101·8
1931	126·5	336·2	*266·9	268·5	109·3
1932	105·8	320·7	264·7	255·6	87·5
1933	107·86	305·00	277·83	*276·32	*81·59
1934	124·28	341·70	284·74	294·49	86·24
1935	*131·92	358·88	321·25	*317·55	†108·67
1936	136·95	381·40	301·89	290·13	*118·20
1937	135·93	*331·53	325·35	301·71	*123·39

* 11 months.

† 10 months.

‡ 7 months.

Housing.

HOUSING.

The year under review—1937—is the fourth year in the City Council's five years' programme of slum clearance and the table on page 264a sets forth the work accomplished.

The pause in the programme mentioned in my last report continued during the year and no representations were made. Building prices maintained the high level reached during the previous year and it was not till the beginning of the current year that signs of a break appeared. Meanwhile work has proceeded on those estates for which contracts had been let and the gap between houses condemned and houses completed has materially lessened. It is hoped that it may be possible to re-start the programme during the current year and to represent at least 3,000 houses before December 31st.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1937 was 148,003 made up approximately of 79,750 through houses and 68,253 back-to-back houses.

Empty Houses.—At the end of the year there were 3,200 unoccupied houses, mostly of the large old-fashioned type situate near the centre of the city, now gradually deteriorating or being split up into tenement houses.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 5,635, made up as follows :—

Working Class Houses :—						
Back-to-back houses	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cottage flats	..	..	..	..	..	940
Houses with 2 bedrooms	..	..	..	..	..	446
" " 3 "		..	..	..	..	3,012
" " 4 "		..	..	..	..	246
" " 5 "		..	..	..	..	82
Not Working Class :—						
Houses of a larger type	..	..	..	..	..	904

The total number of houses, including flats, built by the City Council since the war is 16,412 and by private enterprise 27,236.

It should again be noted that the back-to-back houses built in recent years were built in accordance with the provisions of Section 43 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1925. Though back-to-back, and I hold no brief for houses of this type, they have all the conveniences of a modern through house, that is to say, scullery, food-store, bathroom and internal water closet.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for new houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1937, was 2,650.

Application lists for the parlour type of houses, on some estates for non-parlour houses, and on the Gipton Estate for ageing persons flats, have been open during the year.

That the general working class population is still excluded from the benefits of the Council's housing enterprise in respect of the smaller type of house is greatly to be regretted as there are many instances of hardship caused by families having to continue to occupy houses which because of size, situation or for other reasons are unsuitable.

Flats.—Unavoidable contingencies during the year held up the work in connection with the erection of the Quarry Hill Flats. Happily the difficulties were smoothed out and rapid progress is now being made. It is expected that the first section will be ready for occupation in a few months and that the whole scheme will be completed in 1939. I hope to be able to include a full description of the flats in my next Annual Report.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV., Sections 57 to 68, Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding.—By the courtesy of Mr. R. A. H. Livett, the Housing Director, I am able to reproduce the first Annual Report on the prevention and abatement of overcrowding. Embodied in the report are particulars of the Survey of a further 22,633 houses, part of a total of 35,852 houses excluded from the Survey of 1936. The remaining 13,219 houses will be reported upon at a subsequent date.

" THE SURVEYS.

The total number of houses in the Survey of 1936 was 71,585; of this number 11,298 were houses on Municipal Estates. The number of houses found to be overcrowded in this Survey was 2,345, and the percentage figure was 3.27.

" In dealing with the requests for certificates of ' Permitted Numbers,' it was found necessary to extend the Survey, and the number of houses now surveyed has reached a total of 113,133, of which 16,994 are houses on Municipal Estates. A census of the occupants has been taken in 22,633 of the additional 35,852 privately owned houses measured, and of these 22,633 houses 1,615 were found to be overcrowded, equal to 7.09% of the census. This, of course, has had the effect of increasing the figure of 3.27 to 3.42 for the City, after making a revision of the overcrowding revealed in the original survey as explained later in this report. A census of the remainder of the 35,852 houses is in course of preparation, and no account has been taken of these 13,219 houses in the following table :—

	1936 SURVEY.			31st MARCH, 1938.		
	Number of Houses	Number over-crowded	% over-crowded	Number of Houses	Number over-crowded	% over-crowded
Municipal Estates Privately Owned Properties	11,298	605	5.35	16,994	470	2.77
	60,287	1,740	2.88	82,920 *13,219	2,952	3.56
TOTAL	71,585	2,345	3.27	99,914 *13,219 113,133	3,422	3.42

*13,219 Houses measured, but census of occupants not yet made.

" It will be noted from the above table that the percentage figure of Overcrowded houses on Municipal Estates at the time of the 1936 Survey was higher than that for the remainder of the City, whilst the position now is that, due to the efforts which have been made to remedy overcrowding on the Estates, the percentage thereon is less than that for the remainder of the City.

"It will be seen too, that despite the number of overcrowded families which have been provided with suitable accommodation as shown later in this report, the overcrowding percentage figure for the City is higher now than at the time of the original Survey.

" OVERCROWDED PRIVATE PROPERTIES.

The number of privately owned houses found to be overcrowded in the original Survey was 1,740, and an examination of the survey cards revealed that providing there was no change in the constitution of the families, 119 more houses became overcrowded during 1936, and a further 218 houses became overcrowded during 1937 on account of the increasing ages of the children in the families. These known possible additional cases of overcrowding during the past two years, added to the 1,740 cases found in the Survey, make a total of 2,077 cases in the houses included in the original Survey. This figure, however, does not allow for any abatements which may have taken place during the same period. It was decided, therefore, to review the overcrowding cases to ascertain how many still remained overcrowded, and it was found that 1,337 were still overcrowded. The overcrowding in 760 houses having been abated, of these 93 cases have been provided with suitable accommodation on Housing Estates. No information is available in regard to 274 families moved since the Survey. Whilst they may have found suitable accommodation, it is quite possible that they may still be living in overcrowded conditions. Changes in families caused by marriage, death or other reasons have resulted in 393 abatements. In the review of the overcrowded houses it was disturbing to find in 20 cases that although the overcrowding had actually been abated by the removal of the family, the houses still remained overcrowded because they had been re-let to families whose number exceeded the ' Permitted Number.' These cases are the subject of investigations.

ANALYSIS OF THE REVIEW OF THE SURVEY RECORD OF 2,077 PRIVATELY OWNED OVERCROWDED HOUSES. 31st MARCH, 1938.

ABATEMENTS.			OVERCROWDING CONFIRMED.	
Change of Tenancy ..	274		Overcrowding Confirmed	
			No change ..	890
By reduction in size of Family	393		Overcrowding confirmed to a greater degree ..	279
Rehoused by the Department	93		Do. to a lesser degree	148
			New cases of overcrowding	20
TOTAL ABATEMENTS ..	760		TOTAL OVERCROWDED	1,337

" It should be borne in mind that no account has been taken of the probability of any of the 69,240 uncrowded houses at the date of the original Survey having become overcrowded since that date, other than

those mentioned earlier in this report. Therefore, the number 3,422 given in respect of overcrowded houses can only be regarded as the minimum figure.

STATEMENT OF OVERCROWDING AT 31ST MARCH, 1938.

Municipal Estates	470
Overcrowding Survey, 1936. Revised Figure ..	1,337
Overcrowding Revealed in Extension of Survey ..	1,615
	<hr/>
Total	3,422
	<hr/>

" REPORTS OF OVERCROWDING BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

During the year 165 recommendations in connection with overcrowded families have been received from the Medical Officer of Health, and 61 of these cases have already been provided with suitable accommodation on Housing Estates.

" PUBLICITY, SECTION 63.

The Ministry of Health has from time to time drawn attention to the necessity of providing adequate facilities for landlords and occupiers to obtain full information of their duties, and the Housing Department has in addition to notices in the local Press, issued 15,000 pamphlets containing a summary of the provisions of the Act as to prevention and abatement of overcrowding.

" CERTIFICATES OF ' PERMITTED NUMBERS.'

The total number of certificates of permitted numbers issued to the year end is 80,137, leaving a balance of 16,002 houses for which no requests have been received. The necessary enquiries are being made to ascertain whether or not the requirements of the Act have been fulfilled, and where not, steps will be taken to ensure compliance. Although twelve months have elapsed since the Appointed Day, requests for certificates are still being received.

" REHOUSING.

Since the Appointed Day, *i.e.* 1st April, 1937, all offers of accommodation have passed through the Overcrowding Section of the Housing Department for examination, and it is interesting to note here that whilst 6,527 offers of accommodation have been examined during the year, only 4,293 new tenancies have been recorded, which demonstrates that efforts of the Department to meet the wishes of the tenants to be displaced are not limited to one offer of alternative accommodation.

" OVERCROWDING ON MUNICIPAL ESTATES.

The number of houses on Municipal Estates at the time of the Survey in 1936 was, as previously stated, 11,298, and of these 605 were overcrowded. The number of houses on Municipal Estates at the 31st March, 1938, had risen to 16,994, an increase of 5,696. This, of course, has had the effect of reducing the percentage figure of overcrowding, apart from the steps that have been taken to abate overcrowding. Since the inception of the Department considerable efforts have been made to provide more adequate accommodation on the Municipal Estates for larger families, and in this direction it should be noted that at the time of the Survey there were only 66 of the A.4 type, and 2 of the A.5 type. There were at 31st March, 1938, 534 A.4, 182 A.5, and 8 A.7 houses, and the conversion of 12 A.3 flats into 6 A.7s is nearing completion. The conversion of further A.3 flats into A.7s is receiving consideration of the Housing Committee with a view to meeting this need. Although it has been necessary to utilise a great proportion of these larger type of houses in connection with slum clearance, it has, however, been possible to allocate some for the relief of overcrowding. Since the Survey, 352 cases of overcrowding have been abated, equal to 58.2% of the original number of overcrowding cases on the estates. The effect of these abatements on the figure for the total number of overcrowding cases has been neutralised to some extent by the fact that a further 217 houses have become overcrowded during the past two years, owing to what can be best described as natural circumstances. The actual number of houses overcrowded on the estates at the 31st March was 470, and the percentage was 2.92 of the houses occupied.

OVERCROWDED FAMILIES RE-HOUSED TO DATE.

From Municipal Estates	..	..	..	..	220
From Private Properties	..	..	..	..	93
TOTAL ..					313

" TEMPORARY LICENCES.

Section 61 of the Act provides, where it appears to the local authority, having regard to the existence of exceptional circumstances, to be expedient so to do, they may, on the application of the occupier or intending occupier of a dwelling house, grant him a licence authorising him to permit such a number of persons, in excess of the permitted number as may be specified in the licence, to sleep in the house. The following figures show the number of cases that have been considered by the Housing Committee since the Appointed Day.

Number of applications for licences for over-					
crowding during the year was	..	..	..	..	17
The number granted was	..	..	..	..	9
The number refused was	..	..	..	..	8
The number of licences lapsing during the year was					8

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.
January 1st to December 31st, 1937.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	192
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	263
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	Not known Permitted Number not issued
A. (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3,404
(2) No. of families dwelling therein	3,477
(3) No of persons dwelling therein	24,689
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1,827
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. .. .	833
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	5,301
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None
E. Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	—

Verminous Houses.—The disinfection of furniture removed from condemned houses on the slum clearance areas has continued during the year. Particulars of the number of houses dealt with at the disinfection station are given in the table on page 52.

The disinfection of houses on the municipal housing estates has been undertaken by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Department. The number dealt with during the year was 834.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 11, of which 10 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition, 11,532 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired.

During the year 62 houses were represented as "individual unfit houses" under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. In respect of 58 of these Demolition Orders were made, the remainder being still under consideration by the Housing Committee.

A further 75 houses because of their condition were demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings.

Unhealthy Areas.—As indicated in the opening paragraph of this section of the report no Official Representations of unhealthy areas were made during the year under review. This is unfortunate but in the circumstances unavoidable.

Demolition.—This work has progressed steadily, with the result that some of the older areas, notably Marsh Lane and Marlborough Street, as well as many of the smaller areas, have now been completely cleared.

The total number of dwelling-houses demolished during the year was 2,706.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED IN LEEDS DURING THE LAST THIRTY-SIX YEARS, ENDED 31st MARCH, 1938.

Year.	By Private Enterprise.	By Leeds City Council.	Total.
1903	2,572	..	2,572
1904	2,923	..	2,923
1905	2,442	..	2,442
1906	1,748	..	1,748
1907	1,135	..	1,135
1908	919	..	919
1909	836	..	836
1910	584	..	584
1911	505	..	505
1912	350	..	350
1913	220	..	220
1914	287	..	287
1915	228	..	228
1916	146	..	146
1917	51	..	51
1918	5	..	5
1919	4	..	4
1920	7	..	7
1921	104	92	196
1922	118	930	1,048
1923	108	1,810	1,918
1924	354	264	618
1925	593	358	951
1926	1,044	332	1,376
1927	1,522	856	2,378
1928	1,553	830	2,383
1929	1,254	618	1,872
1930	1,696	976	2,672
1931	913	738	1,651
1932	1,439	1,195	2,634
1933	1,758	689	2,447
1934	2,990	710	3,700
1935	3,180	854	4,034
1936	3,211	670	3,881
1937	3,166	2,379	5,545
1938	2,889	2,625	5,514
Totals	42,854	16,926	59,780

TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF HOUSING WORK DONE
BY THE LEEDS CITY COUNCIL TO 31ST MARCH, 1938.
ASSISTED SCHEMES. (1919 ACT).

NAME OF ESTATE.	Sewers laid. Length in yds.	Roads formed, pitched or concreted and ashed. Length in yds.	No. of Houses, Flats and Shops for which Contracts have been signed.	No. of Houses, Flats and Shops com- pleted.	No. of Houses, Flats and Shops on which work has been com- menced (including those in previous column).
Hawksworth Wood ..	4,436	5,109	402	402	402
Wyther House ..	3,857	4,048	492	492	492
Meanwood ..	4,394	5,931	800	800	800
Demonstration Houses, Meanwood ..	included	above.	6	6	6
Crossgates ..	4,510	6,063	488	488	488
Middleton ..	4,239	5,477	697	697	697
Ivy House ..	Existing	Existing	46	46	46
Section 12/3 Houses	do.	do.	398	398	398
Halton ..	do.	do.	118	118	118
Totals ..	21,436	26,628	3,447	3,447	3,447

OTHER THAN ASSISTED SCHEMES
(including 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1930 Acts).

Wyther House ..	1,058	1,650	244	184	244
Meanwood ..	3,287	3,761	584	584	584
Crossgates ..	included	in A.S.	176	176	176
Middleton ..	10,800	11,999	2,149	2,033	2,109
Hollin Park ..	2,647	2,396	357	345	357
York Road ..	8,470	10,659	1,923	1,923	1,923
Harehills ..	690	868	112	112	112
Hawksworth ..	1,426	1,981	510	510	510
Greenthorpe ..	1,161	1,290	216	216	216
Southfield ..	465	539	98	98	98
Dewsbury Road ..	2,635	2,817	616	616	616
Westfield ..	4,038	3,796	686	686	686
Potternewton ..	2,783	3,212	720	720	720
East End Park (pur- chased for re-housing)	Existing	Existing	192	192	192
Sandford House ..	4,605	5,218	1,068	688	904
Torre ..	1,963	2,502	524	524	524
Hillidge Road ..	44	66	32	32	32
Gipton ..	20,446	24,202	3,498	3,252	3,494
Quarry Hill ..	2,505	2,147	954	40	818
Belle Isle ..	5,566	6,339	1,090	470	728
Halton ..	Existing	Existing	22	22	22
Briarside—Seacroft	1,612	1,407	182	176	180
Fairfax Road ..	..	..	40	..	..
Halton Moor ..	5,042	5,179	1,162	..	374
Parklands, Seacroft	9,982	8,769	1,276	..	178
Belle Isle, Sec. 2 ..	..	..	606	..	..
TOTALS ..	91,225	100,797	19,037	13,599	15,797
GRAND TOTALS ..	112,661	127,425	† 22,484	† 17,046	19,244

† Includes 4,464 Cottage Flats and 938 Flats.

‡ Includes 2,508 Cottage Flats and 40 Tenement Flats completed.

The above figures include Shops and Practitioners' Houses.

Since 1st April, 1928, the Halton Housing Estate comprising 140 Houses has been taken over by the Leeds City Council and is incorporated in the above statements.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Table shewing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ending December 31st, 1937, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1935 and 1936.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	4,203	4,973	5,635
(i) By the Local Authority	726	2,019	2,659
(ii) By other bodies and persons	3,477	2,954	2,976
1. <i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.</i>			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	17,713	14,695	11,532
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	163	122	27
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3,275	1,126	..
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	670	118	11
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	423	37	10
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	218	97	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	87	39	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	..	..
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	22,236	18,763	14,739
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	21,055	16,994	13,196
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	..	..	..
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	45	16	58
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3	6	35

CITY OF LEEDS.

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE SLUM CLEARANCE WORK UNDER THE FIVE YEARS' PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

AREA.	Date of Representation.	No. of Houses		Popula- tion.	Date of Inquiry.	Date when Order Confirmed.	RESULTS.						No. of houses Demolished.
		Pink.	Grey.				Pink.		Pink to Grey.		Excluded †		
							Houses.	Other Buildings.	Houses.	Other Buildings.	Houses.	Other Buildings.	
West Street	3/9/31	222	6	716	6/10/32	11/3/33	222	—	—	—	—	2	228
Cavalier Street	19/1/33	103	—	381	9/5/33	25/7/33	103	1	—	—	—	—	103
Woodhouse Street	"	83	—	276	"	"	83	3	—	—	—	—	83
Meadow Lane	"	229	1	981	"	2/10/33	209	20	1	—	19	1	210
Newtown	15/2/33	245	4	879	10/10/33	2/3/34	242	6	3	6	—	—	249
Isle Lane	"	229	—	894	"	21/2/34	220	32	3	—	6	—	224
Albion Terrace	"	62	—	203	"	16/2/34	56	6	—	—	6	2	59
Bell's Buildings	"	41	—	156	"	"	41	1	—	—	—	—	41
York Road	24/4/33	603	8	2,301	"	5/3/34	581	28	9	2	13	23	578
Bleazard Fold	19/1/33	7	—	28	—	6/7/34	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Marsh Lane	7/2/34	1,214	7	4,352	27/6/34	22/12/34	1,174	62	27	10	13	2	1,050
Marlborough Street and Little Queen Street	19/4/34	871	4	2,999	24/10/34	18/5/35	813	26	41	22	17	3	775
Camp Field	13/6/34	141	—	532	22/1/35	16/9/35	133	—	—	—	8	—	119
Land Court	"	47	—	139	"	"	39	4	—	1	8	—	39
Water Lane	"	136	—	500	"	"	126	2	—	4	10	2	117
Hunslet Hall Road	"	44	—	113	"	"	44	13	—	1	—	—	43
Cottage Street	"	109	—	368	"	"	107	2	—	1	2	—	102
Cromwell Street	"	622	6	2,133	"	"	582	8	37	6	3	1	76
Sweet Street	21/12/34	1,069	139	4,119	2/5/35	24/9/35	1,049	38	20	12	—	—	423
Regent Street	"	268	2	811	"	"	268	8	—	1	—	—	268
South Accommodation Road	11/3/35	322	21	1,288	22/10/35	25/5/36	301	—	13	—	8	—	—
Ellerby Lane	"	773	47	2,626	"	"	746	13	10	—	17	—	30
Pontefract Lane	"	86	—	225	"	"	83	—	—	—	3	—	84
Long Close Lane	"	33	—	107	"	"	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Hampton Street	"	33	—	100	"	"	31	—	—	—	2	—	28
Copley Hill	19/6/35	20	—	64	28/1/36	26/9/36	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spence Lane	"	128	—	397	"	"	127	3	1	—	—	—	—
Gelderd Road, Whitehall Road and Wortley Lane	"	471	—	1,305	"	"	470	24	—	—	1	1	—
Domestic Street	"	353	5	1,106	"	"	346	7	6	—	1	—	—
Reservoir Street	"	86	—	228	12/5/36	10/11/36	84	6	—	—	2	2	—
Woodhouse	"	392	24	1,162	"	"	369	17	15	—	8	1	—
Meanwood Road	"	352	—	1,045	"	"	329	8	4	—	8	—	—
Canal Wharf	19/7/35	25	—	81	28/1/36	26/9/36	21	—	—	—	—	—	16
Orchella Place	15/10/35	11	—	24	12/5/36	22/8/36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem Place	"	14	—	47	"	10/11/36	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkgate	"	26	—	65	"	"	9	—	—	—	16	—	—
Belfort Court.. .. .	"	23	—	51	"	"	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talavera Street	"	18	—	60	"	"	12	—	—	—	6	—	—
Kirk's Yard	"	5	—	17	"	"	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Grey Walk	"	12	—	36	"	22/8/36	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chadwick Court	"	15	—	37	"	10/11/36	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Maude Street and Barker's Yard.. .. .	"	11	—	48	"	"	11	—	—	—	—	—	4
Lee's Yard	"	15	—	37	"	"	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkstall Road (Central)	8/1/36	1,088	237	4,116	3/11/36	23/4/37	1,069	3	19	—	—	—	—
Ellerby Lane No. 3 (part).. .. .	11/3/35	3	—	9	—	18/9/36	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talavera Street No. 2.. .. .	15/10/35	6	—	19	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gelderd Road No. 1a	19/6/35	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meanwood Road No. 8a	"	5	—	20	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Most of the houses shown in "excluded" column were on undertakings given by the Owners or so dealt with by the Ministry on the understanding that the City Council should take further action under Part II. of the Housing Act.

SLUM CLEARANCE
(to December, 1937).

	Number of families re-housed.				Number of families displaced.	
	New houses	Re-lets	Other properties	Total re-housed	Found own accommodation	Total displaced
To December 31st, 1937	4,430	1,693	16	6,139	1,043	7,182

Of the total families displaced 14·52% have found their own accommodation.

61·68% have been re-housed in new houses.

"	"	"	23·57%	"	"	re-lets.
"	"	"	0·23%	"	"	other properties
"	"	re-housed	72·16%	"	"	new houses
"	"	"	27·58%	"	"	re-lets.
"	"	"	0·26%	"	"	other properties.

**Health Education
and Propaganda.**

Staff Changes.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA.

BY

JAMES SHARPE, M.B., F.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

As in previous years the Leeds Committee for Social Hygiene and Health Publicity has undertaken the responsibility for the publicity side of the Health Committee's activities. For this service, freely and generously given by the Chairman and Members of the Committee, the Health Committee is extremely grateful.

Health Week was held from October 10th to 16th during which 234 lectures and addresses were given and 87,798 persons were reached. Suitable literature was also distributed at the close of meetings. The Committee are indebted to the Director of Education, Mr. George Guest, for his help and co-operation in arranging talks to school children and in distributing literature and posters to the schools.

The total number of lectures and addresses given on Social Hygiene subjects during the year was 254. The total attendance was 90,514. In connection with the meetings more than 2,000 books and pamphlets were distributed. The total amount of press matter appearing in the local press was 395 inches.

One firm on being asked to allow facilities for a dinner-hour talk preferred instead to have an article on Health published in their works' magazine and an article written by the Medical Officer of Health was much appreciated.

Major General Sir Robert McCarrison, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., honoured us by opening our Health Week, giving three addresses. To him and all the speakers who have addressed audiences we wish to express our appreciation and thanks.

Wayside Pulpits—The display of suitable slogans on the eleven wayside pulpits was an important feature of health propaganda. In addition to the Wayside Pulpit boards the former

Empire Marketing Board publicity frames are now utilised by the Department, and differing and suitable pictorial posters are exhibited each month.

"Better Health"—The monthly magazine "*Better Health*" has continued to be distributed throughout the year.

The Press—We have cause to be especially grateful for the continued good offices of the Press of the city, who have been a never failing source of help.

National Campaign—The Autumn of 1937 saw the inauguration of the first National Campaign to encourage the wider use of the Health Services promoted by the Ministry of Health, in co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education. The campaign opened in October and consisted mainly of the distribution through the medium of the schools, public libraries and factories, etc., of booklets, bookmarks and posters, drawing the attention of the public to the Health Services now available for their use.

The slogan "Use Your Health Services" was the keynote of the publicity material. The months of November and December were devoted to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and the following were issued and distributed: bookmarks 50,000, folders 52,000, posters 250.

The campaign dealing in detail with tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and national fitness generally, will be continued in the early months of 1938. In October, at a well-attended public meeting in the Town Hall we had the pleasure of hearing Lord Horder (Physician in Ordinary to H.M. The King) and Mr. Robert Bernays (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health) speak on the objects of the campaign. The Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman Sir George Martin, K.B.E., J.P., introduced the speakers from the chair and the leaders of the parties in the City Council, Alderman C. V. Walker and Councillor G. Brett proposed and seconded votes of thanks to the speakers.

A fuller report of the Campaign will be included in the next Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF CHANGES.

Annie H. Beesley, appointed Superintendent Health Visitor, January 1937, in place of Mary E. Hughes, retired on superannuation.

Elizabeth F. Gore, appointed non-medical Supervisor of Midwives, March, 1937.

Jessie I. Rosie, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., appointed Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, September 1937, in place of Anne M. Forrest, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., resigned.

E. F. McCleery, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Assistant Veterinary Officer, resigned October, 1937.

G. F. Barran, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B. Chir., Senior Assistant Resident Medical Officer at Killingbeck Sanatorium, resigned December, 1937.

Appendices.

APPENDIX 1.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1937 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1927	477,600	8,075	7,790	16.3	6,438	13.5	578	338	629	81	6,198	13.0
1928	474,800*	7,978	7,665	16.1	6,419	13.5	545	259	606	79	6,133	12.9
1929	478,500	7,725	7,426	15.5	8,289	17.3	657	266	722	97	7,898	16.5
1930	478,500	7,905	7,568	15.8	6,235	13.0	544	239	512	68	5,930	12.4
1931	486,400	7,557	7,219	14.8	6,810	14.0	553	249	552	76	6,506	13.4
1932	484,900	7,368	7,004	14.4	6,771	14.0	550	248	617	88	6,469	13.3
1933	485,000	7,070	6,643	13.7	6,851	14.1	538	261	537	81	6,574	13.6
1934	486,250	7,691	7,190	14.8	6,666	13.7	619	244	513	71	6,291	12.9
1935	487,200	7,751	7,211	14.8	6,763	13.9	576	245	463	64	6,432	13.2
1936	489,800	7,845	7,340	15.0	7,003	14.3	620	283	476	65	6,666	13.6
1937	491,860†	7,844	7,279	14.8	6,915	14.1	656	314	491	67	6,573	13.4

Total population at all ages at the 1931 Census 482,809

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 38,296.5

* Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 476,500.
† do.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

APPENDIX 2.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	941	8	208	469	167	80	8	1	933
Erysipelas	270	5	1	10	25	78	109	42	138
Scarlet Fever.	2,234	5	395	1,384	289	147	14	..	2,101
Measles	2,373	102	1,396	788	17	6	4	..	70
German Measles	312	25	97	165	14	9	2	..	15
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	16	3	1	4	3	4	1	..	11
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Puerperal Fever	59	..	..	..	20	39	..	..	1
†Puerperal Pyrexia	139	..	..	..	43	96	..	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	16	2	7	5	2	..	..	..	5
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	42	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	407	24	80	146	87	51	15	4	407
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	548	..	6	41	132	214	140	15	385
Other forms of Tuberculosis	214	9	31	57	42	50	19	6	39
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	751	63	196	117	74	106	135	60	12
" (Acute Influenzal)	225	13	34	11	23	47	66	31	..
TOTALS	8,548	361	2,452	3,198	938	927	513	159	4,120

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.:—City Fever Hospital, Searcroft and Killingbeck.

In addition to the 385 Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 39 Tuberculosis (Other Forms), removed, 71 Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 11 Tuberculosis (Other Forms), were admitted to "The Hollies," Westwood Lane, and 89 Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted to Gateforth Sanatorium which is outside the City. They are included in the 548 and 214 notified.

* Puerperal Fever for 39 weeks ended 2nd October.

† Puerperal Pyrexia includes from 3rd October cases previously notified as Puerperal Fever.

TABLE II. (continued).

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																											
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Mill Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmanthorpe.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewswam.	Richmond Hill.	Osmondthorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farley and Wortley.	City.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	45	25	49	72	32	33	37	20	26	78	45	36	26	34	24	37	48	58	21	25	24	37	37	19	16	37	941
Erysipelas	13	6	15	22	8	8	13	3	10	24	19	13	4	3	13	19	8	14	6	11	7	5	4	5	8	9	270
Scarlet Fever	82	73	85	83	121	111	85	36	90	79	165	77	105	94	47	94	83	270	43	52	46	50	53	50	67	93	2,234
Measles	48	194	208	159	157	126	53	85	274	62	60	85	70	44	55	101	26	30	22	15	32	47	158	129	34	99	2,373
German Measles	6	6	21	17	15	25	18	8	12	18	34	25	32	6	3	10	6	7	9	8	2	1	4	9	6	4	312
Typhus Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	59
†Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	139
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	16	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	42
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	36	19	18	26	9	13	15	10	18	34	19	17	6	33	10	17	13	25	5	11	5	7	11	11	7	12	407
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	12	24	22	23	14	19	14	13	26	34	30	29	10	26	18	34	18	22	20	24	20	16	21	18	21	20	548
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	5	7	8	5	4	15	12	4	3	12	8	4	10	12	13	14	5	15	6	6	1	7	8	7	17	6	214
Pneumonia (Acute primary) ..	22	35	33	36	21	29	9	21	38	38	40	19	10	16	34	37	46	56	23	13	33	29	32	19	32	30	751
Do. (Acute Influenzal) ..	7	10	6	10	12	10	3	6	16	22	18	6	5	5	11	13	1	4	7	15	10	5	3	1	12	7	225
TOTALS	280	401	610	456	394	393	259	207	514	468	440	316	281	273	229	383	257	504	163	180	182	205	333	281	221	318	8,548

* Puerperal Fever for 39 weeks ended 2nd October.

† Puerperal Pyrexia includes from 3rd October cases previously notified as Puerperal Fever.

APPENDIX 3.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	M.	3,435	277	41	44	61	96	118	172	381	749	853	643
	F.	3,140	214	30	29	41	95	140	193	286	511	761	840
1. Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Measles	M.	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Scarlet Fever	M.	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough	M.	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	12	5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Diphtheria	M.	21	..	1	12	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	23	..	1	9	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Influenza	M.	89	9	6	3	2	6	1	3	9	20	18	12
	F.	94	7	1	..	..	4	5	7	8	16	22	24
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	M.	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
	F.	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M.	8	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	6	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M.	196	..	1	..	2	18	34	34	52	47	8	..
	F.	157	1	..	..	2	42	43	31	14	15	6	3
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	M.	30	3	3	6	..	7	2	4	3	1	1	..
	F.	20	..	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	2	..	2
11. Syphilis	M.	12	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	3	..
	F.	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..
12. General Paralysis of the insane—tabes dorsalis	M.	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	6	2	..
	F.	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..
13. Cancer, malignant disease	M.	387	..	..	..	..	4	9	20	62	102	130	60
	F.	397	..	..	..	..	4	5	35	74	109	119	51
14. Diabetis	M.	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	10	14	7
	F.	70	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	8	19	27	10
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	M.	163	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	38	68	40	..
	F.	225	..	..	..	..	2	2	19	51	82	69	..
16. Heart Disease	M.	853	..	..	..	7	8	11	19	78	212	273	245
	F.	728	..	..	..	1	11	21	33	48	112	225	277
17. Aneurysm	M.	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	8	1	1
	F.	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4	1	..
18. Other circulatory diseases	M.	279	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	44	109	120
	F.	329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	23	101	197
19. Bronchitis	M.	139	9	2	1	..	1	3	3	11	39	47	23
	F.	97	6	..	..	..	..	2	6	12	23	48	..
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	M.	286	53	16	7	3	10	11	16	40	66	34	30
	F.	179	31	11	5	3	3	8	10	15	30	36	27
21. Other respiratory diseases	M.	43	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	5	17	11	3
	F.	22	..	..	1	3	2	..	3	3	2	4	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	M.	53	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	13	24	8	2
	F.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	4	2
23. Diarrhœa, &c.	M.	37	30	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..
	F.	39	27	2	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	2	..
24. Appendicitis	M.	13	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	..	..
	F.	17	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	2	4	1	..
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	M.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	1	..
	F.	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	..	..
26. Other diseases of Liver, &c.	M.	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	3	1
	F.	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	16	6	6
27. Other digestive diseases	M.	47	4	..	3	1	2	1	3	7	13	9	4
	F.	47	3	..	1	..	..	2	4	7	8	15	7
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M.	86	..	..	..	1	3	6	7	16	23	18	12
	F.	98	..	..	..	2	5	6	7	11	23	29	15
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F.	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
30. Other puerperal causes	F.	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..
31. Congenital debility Malformation, and premature birth, etc.	M.	135	131	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	113	112	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32. Senility	M.	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	28
	F.	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	42
33. Suicide	M.	41	..	..	..	..	4	4	6	7	11	8	1
	F.	24	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8	7	1	..
34. Other Violence	M.	127	9	3	1	15	12	10	14	12	10	21	20
	F.	74	8	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	8	13	20
35. Other defined diseases	M.	247	15	4	9	15	12	13	21	26	39	59	34
	F.	205	7	3	4	10	12	14	24	29	36	33	33
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

APPENDIX 4.

INFANT MORTALITY. CALENDAR YEAR 1937. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSE
AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 day.	1-7 days.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
{ Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6
Scarlet fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	3	10
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	2	16
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	1	3	..	2	1	7	2	2	1	..	12
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	1	2	2	5	3	2	4	1	15
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	1	3	1	..	5	20	22	17	17	81
Other diseases of respiratory organs .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
{ Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	19	27	9	6	63
{ Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, including overlying	7	1	..	..	2	10	2	5	..	..	17
Injury at birth	4	12	2	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	19
Atelectasis	7	7	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
{ Congenital Malformations	6	19	4	4	4	37	10	1	1	..	49
Premature birth	43	55	6	3	2	109	10	1	..	..	120
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	11	4	..	..	16	3	1	1	..	21
Other Causes	2	4	5	2	1	14	7	10	5	3	39
Totals	71	115	27	17	12	242	84	80	48	37	491